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Desdemona.

I told her of my three years' cruise,
Its haps and mishaps, and when I
Had finished, in her sweet, rapt muse,
She murmured breathlessly, "Oh, my!

And when I told my journeys o'er,
From torrid zone to lands of snow
She paused in wonderment before
She softly cried, "You don't say so!"

And when I told of dangers, fears—
Our shipwrecks, when we suffered so,
Half frightened, and almost in tears,
She faltered forth, "I want to know!"

—*Scribner's Magazine.*

The Drum.

Oh the drum!
There is some
Intonation in the grum
Monotony of utterance that strikes the spirit dumb,
As we hear
Through the clear
And unclouded atmosphere,
The rumbling palpitations roll in upon the ear!

And the guest
Of the breast
That thy rolling robs of rest
s a patriotic spirit as a Continental dressed;
And he looms
From the glooms
Of a century of tombs,
And the blood he spilled at Lexington in living beauty blooms.

And his eyes
Wear the guise
Of a nature pure and wise;
And the love of them is lifted to a something in the skies
That is bright,
Red and white,
With a blur of starry light,
As it laughs in silken ripples to the breezes day and night.

There are deep
Hushes creep
O'er the pulses as they leap,
And the murmur, fainter growing, on the silence falls asleep;
While the prayer
Rising there
Wills the sea and earth and air
As a heritage to freedom's sons and daughters everywhere.

Then with sound
As profound
As the thunderings resound,
Come thy wild reverberations in a throe that shakes the ground,
And a cry,
Flung on high
Like the flag it flutters by,
Wings rapturously upward till it nestles in the sky.

—*James W. Riley.*

NORMAN LAMAR'S BOARDERS.

He stood rubbing his hands before the huge log in the open chimney, with its breastwork of wooden mantelpiece. The morning was cold; the hoar frost lay in rare fretted work all over the prairies, and the breath of the cattle became smoke as it met the atmosphere. The man before the fire stood six feet in his stockings; his physique was superb; his shapely head was covered with little crisp rings of yellow hair, and his blue eyes wore just such a mild meditative expression as one sees in the eyes of the gentler cattle. We grow like our companions, and they had been his many years. He was rubbing his hands, not because they were cold, for they were as white and warm and supple as a babe's. The act was simply an expression of the pleasure he felt in the glow from the great back log. The room was rude and homely, but spacious, and not lacking in comfort.

Standing in one of the casements was a young lady, evidently accustomed to far different surroundings. There was an air of elegance about her. She had been looking out the window at the wide sweep of prairie and cattle ranging free. Suddenly she brought her very handsome eyes to bear, with a frank criticism, on the man upon the hearth, in his blue flannel pantaloons and shirt and red suspenders. Metaphorically speaking, he owned "the cattle upon a thousand hills;" in practical language, he was one of the most extensive stock raisers in the territory in which he lived.

Zaida Burdett felt in a certain manner overpowered by the vastness of things—the vast prairies, the vast sky, and the vastness of this man, both as regarding his proportions and the possessions which he represented. He seemed to her like one of the audacious, handsome, plundering Gauls that Michelet dwells on in his chapters about the world when it was new, with their blue eyes, yellow mustaches, and fair shoulders decorated with golden collars.

She felt almost sure that even the collar was somewhere out of sight under his blue shirt. She was certain that he had swooped down on things and owned a great deal more than rightly belonged to him.

"He ought to marry a large, yellow-haired, fair-skinned Amazon, and people the land with a progeny that would put to the blush the puny race one is accustomed to," she said to herself, and suddenly became aware that she also was being regarded.

"Pardon, mademoiselle, but I was trying to make out your nationality; are you French?" he asked.

"What makes you think I am," was her reply.

A little amused smile crept from under his yellow mustache.

"Your speech betrayeth you. None but a Yankee answers a question with another."

She laughed.

"You are right. Yet I call myself cosmopolitan. Mamma and I live all over the world. Last year we spent in London, the year before in Gemany, and so way back since I was ten years old. I'm twenty-three now."

Her frankness was enchanting.

"There is a good deal of Bohemianism about us. We always live in apartments, so we can locate wherever we choose. We haven't any particular object in living—that is, not any high, exalted purpose. We just try to have as good a time as the means papa left us will admit."

Then she suddenly blushed up to her sparkling eyes to think she had been telling family affairs to an entire stranger.

"I beg of you, do not think I am in the habit of doing such things," she said, hotly.

Just then her mother entered. She did not look much older than her daughter, and they were both handsome.

Mrs. Burdett had not seen her host before. They had been landed at his door the night previous by the stage driver, and had not learned until the coach was beyond recall that it was a private house, and not a hotel.

The housekeeper had given them anything but a gracious welcome, saying that the drivers had a habit of doing such things, and adding:

"Howsumever, Norman Lamar will be right glad to see you. He likes a housefull of folks. He don't have to do the cooking, you see."

Mrs. Burdett's apology for their intrusion savored of this reception. She expressed regret that they would be obliged to trespass until the stage returned that evening, then formally introduced herself and daughter. His welcome was full of simple hospitality; then they went out to breakfast.

Soon after he bade them good-morning, saying it was a very busy time and he should not return until afternoon.

He had only been gone a few minutes when a light wagon, drawn by two spirited grays, stopped at the door, and the young man who drove them came in to say that Norman Lamar had placed them at the ladies' disposal for the day.

That evening when their host returned Mrs. Burdett met him at the door, thanked him for his kindness, and said that her daughter and herself were so charmed with the place they would like to remain and board for a week. He regarded her with his great, meditative blue eyes for a moment, then smiled.

"I would be glad to have you stay for ever, if it pleased you; but we don't know anything about board out here, and don't propose to learn."

Mrs. Burdett admired his hospitality, but she looked displeased.

"Then we shall be obliged to leave at once. The stage is about due. We cannot, of course, be dependent upon an entire stranger, no matter how generous his invitation."

It had been a pleasant thought to him all day that these two ladies were in his home. That they wanted to stay gave him a keen sense of pleasure; that such a little thing should hinder made him impatient.

"I would not touch a woman's money for a bit of homely fare, I assure you."

His voice indicated his mood; then suddenly, he broke into a free, ringing laugh.

"If you will not stay without, pay my housekeeper; but let me warn you, Mrs. Harden is a woman of the shrewdest type, and when she makes a bargain, as Shakespeare says, she 'Cavils on the ninth part of a hair,' so look out for her," and he touched his hat and left.

Zaida had listened to the conversation, sitting just inside the window.

"He is as generous as a prince!" said her mother, enthusiastically, as she entered the room.

The girl laughed.

"I feel somewhat as if we were Sabine women, and had been captured for good and all," she said.

"Zaida, what makes you say such dreadful things? Perhaps we had better not stay!"

Mrs. Burdett looked disappointed.

"Of course we will stay. We haven't had anything so interesting before, ever. Just think of it! To live under the roof of a bonanza king and board with his housekeeper!"

"Of course it will not do. The way you put it shows it clearly," said her mother.

"How silly you are, mamma! Come!" and the girl started to leave the room.

"Where are you going?" demanded her mother.

"Why, to the kitchen, of course, to conclude our bargain with our landlady!" gayly.

"Did I ever see so perverse a girl!" remarked her mother; nevertheless she linked her arm in her daughter's, and they went out to the kitchen like two school-friends.

Mrs. Harden was over the fire, stewing potatoes in milk. She looked hot and flustered. She flew about to get them chairs, and seemed very uncomfortable and put-to by their coming.

Mrs. Burdett hastened to explain the object of their intrusion.

The housekeeper stirred the potatoes and shifted the pan as if she would never stop. At length she said, with a gasp, as if all out of breath:

"That's like him, for all the world! I suppose it'll look awful mean in me to take any board, but if you won't stay without, and you want to stay real bad, what's a body to do?"

Mrs. Burdett assured her that it was the only way in which the difficulty could be adjusted. She seemed relieved, though not a whit more composed, then made her bargain in as shrewd a manner as Norman Lamar had foretold. When it was concluded she said, apologetically:

"You see, I'm obliged to appear close, because I've got a poor, weakly family dependent on me. They live over yonder. Norman Lamar gave me the house," indicating the direction by throwing her thumb over her shoulder, so as not to lose sight of the potatoes.

"What's the matter with them?" asked Zaida, with more curiosity than sympathy in the sparkle of her face.

"Oh, they're always sick. What with the plague of their living, and the fear of their dying, I haven't a minute's peace of my life."

"Oh, well, there are people worse off than you," said Mrs. Burdett, in a consoling tone.

"Yes, that's the only comfortin' thought I've got. If I hadn't that to keep my spirits up I'd clean give out."

They spent that evening in the sitting-room, before the great chimney with its blazing log. The ladies were embroidering. As they sat at their work, to Norman Lamar, who for many years had been unaccustomed to seeing women thus employed, they seemed more than human. It seemed as if the room would be beautiful forever for their having once graced it.

He spent most of the time standing upon the hearth, with his elbow resting upon the high wooden mantelshelf. There was an unusual degree of strength and power in his presence. He looked as is he could never be weary.

The second day was spent very much like the first. At evening, when their host came home, he found mother and daughter waiting for him on the piazza. It was a new experiment, and he was so pleased that he could not hide the act.

"Why on earth don't he find his Amazon, and stop living alone?" thought Zaida, and held out her hand with a cordiality that was enchanting.

He had to go to the sheds to see one of the creatures that had been injured in the branding Mrs. Burdett asked to go with him, as the sheds were at no great distance. She only remained a short time, and Zaida, seeing her returning alone, went to meet her, walking with what, for her, were gigantic strides, and swaying from right to left in a remarkable manner.

"What on earth are you doing?" demanded her mother, when they were within speaking distance.

"Walking like the king, to be sure. Did I look like a guy?"

Mrs. Burdett did not even smile.

"How can you be so undignified? Perhaps, too, he saw you."

Zaida had a cool way of ignoring reproof, so she straightened herself to her full height, and said, as naturally as if nothing had occured:

"Mamma, what is the matter with the creature, as he called it?"

Mrs. Burdett was easily diverted; she began to give a graphic account, when the girl suddenly stopped her, saying she would go and see for herself.

The sheds were extensive and she wandered about in them some time before the sound of voices guided her to the right one. Norman Lamar and one of his men were dressing the wound of a young heifer. The animal's large, soft eyes were turned up to the tender, pitying eyes of its master.

Zaida stood a few moments unobserved; then stole quietly away.

"And that is ownership," she said, dashing some quick tears off her cheeks; then added: "Yet the poor dumb creature seems to love him."

She was subdued and thoughtful all during tea-time; so too was Norman Lamar.

That evening it was moonlight, and he invited them to ride.

"He treats us as if we were guests, and not a couple of interlopers—with your permission, mamma, I would frankly say, a couple of impertinent interlopers," said Zaida, when they were in their room getting their wraps.

"I'm afraid we had better not stay the week out," said Mrs. Burdett, looking disturbed.

"Pooh! pooh! Of course we will stay. To be treated with marked consideration by the monarch of all one surveys is delightful!" Then, breaking off in her capricious way: "Mamma, do you suppose he ever wears a coat?"

"It would be a shame for him to spoil his figure with one," began Mrs. Burdett; but the girl was already in the hall.

The night was clear and frosty. The ladies were well wrapped and a trifle shivery for all; but Norman Lamar seemed perfectly comfortable, though he wore no extra garment save a yellow silk handkerchief knotted around his white throat.

"There, I knew he had a golden collar somewhere!" thought Zaida, viewing him delightedly in the moonlight.

When the ride was over, and mother and daughter were again in their room, Mrs. Burdett said, after a long, thoughtful silence:

"I wonder if he has not any family? I have never heard him speak of a relative."

Zaida had thrown herself down upon the lounge; she looked drowsy and half-asleep; she yawned slightly as if hating to be disturbed.

"Why, of course not, mamma; they have all been dead centuries! He's a Gaul, you know!"

"What on earth are you talking about?" demanded her mother.

Zaida aroused herself, laughing gayly.

"I reckon I must have been dreaming," she said, and she had been—of the master.

The week was soon gone, and the house lacked their bright and graceful presence. Even Mrs. Harden wished they might have staid forever, and wore a more dolorous face than ever, and was taken with spasms of shedding tears into her apron.

Norman Lamar had lifted his cap in answer to the wave of Zaida's hand just as the road made a bend that took the stage from sight, and then had turned and looked at his rude house and wide-sweeping prairies and cattle ranging free. One week ago he had been content. He took up his life, to all outward appearances, as if nothing had occurred, as if no one had come and gone. The only discoverable difference lay in the fact that he ceased to spend his evenings reading by the light of the great log, as had been his habit for years, and instead spent every night outdoors, chafing when storms compelled him to remain within.

"He looks miserable lonesome," was Msr. Harden's mental comment every time she served his meals.

One day she brought him a dainty little handkerchief, with a faint suggestion of perfume about it, and asked if he knew where the ladies had gone, so that she might mail it to them. He took it from her eagerly; it had Zaida's name marked in one corner.

"They expect to spend their winter in London," he replied, but did not offer to return the handkerchief. She lingered as long as she could possibly find excuse to, hoping he would give it back, then returned to the kitchen, saying, gloomily; "I wanted to keep it myself, it seemed just like her somehow; but that's just my luck; born to disappointment."

Mrs. Burdett and her daughter had gone to London, and were settled in apartments for the winter. They had their windows full of plants, some of which were in bloom, and they had canaries caged among them. Their apartments were bright and cheerful, and furnished in warm colors; they seemed suitably situated. Mrs. Burdett was never weary of talking of Norman Lamar. He seemed to have impressed her wonderfully. His fine presence, his noble bearing, and his mild, beautiful face were constant themes of delight to her. She described him so often to the rosy-cheeked little woman who served their meals, that one day she exclaimed:

"In a million I'd know him!"

"You could not fail, for you do not find one such in every million," had been the reply.

Zaida never mentioned him. She did not even appear to listen when her mother talked of him, but usually caught up her Kensington work and became intent upon it.

The girl had changed. She had lost some of her old vim and fire. She read a great deal, and spent much time with her cheeks pillowed in her hands, gazing dreamily out at the window.

One day her mother said to her, a trifle sadly:

"I am afraid you are growing dignified. I never have to correct you any more."

It was only when they were walking, as they did every day, that she was her old vivacious self. The crowded thoroughfares gave her new life. They seemed to have hope in them.

One day she said:

"Mamma, the concealments and developments of a crowd are positively fascinating. One lives in momentary expectation."

They were in a rush of life at the time, and at that moment Mrs. Burdett was rudely jostled by it.

"What of?" she demanded, a trifle sharply.

But the girl did not reply. She had become interested in something they were passing, and appeared to have forgotten her own remark.

At length they had been in London four months. It was February, and disagreeable and foggy, so much so that they were obliged to remain much indoors.

One afternoon mother and daughter were sitting before the grate-fire. Mrs. Burdett was embroidering; Zaida had her hands folded idly in her lap. They were unusually silent. The girl seemed entirely absent. Her mother looked perplexed. Presently she said:

"What has come over you? You used to be so merry. What are you thinking about now—this minute?"

Zaida laughed.

"Why, mamma, I was thinking how completely without results our winter has been—nothing to show for it but some Kensington work."

In the fall she had gayly told Norman Lamar that their lives were without purpose. She spoke sadly now for all her laugh.

"Why, what would you have us do?" asked her mother in astonishment.

"I am sure I do not know," replied the girl, and she got up, went to the window and began picking dead leaves from the plants. There seemed to be more of them than usual this afternoon.

Mrs. Burdett stopped her work and looked into the fire.

"I had been married several years when I was as old as Zaida is now," she said to herself, vaguely, "Perhaps—perhaps—I have been selfish. I have kept her so jealously to myself. It would, perhaps, be more natural for her to marry and have a family. I—I wonder if the thought has ever occurred to her!"

And she looked curiously over to where her daughter stood.

The girl was intent upon the dead leaves; there was nothing to be learned from her face or attitude.

Mrs. Burdett's eyes went back to the fire.

"Certainly she has never cared for anybody. We have never known any one long enough; and yet—and yet—I fell in love with Mr. Burdett the first time I saw him."

Suddenly she turned and again regarded her daughter. She had never been quite the same since last fall—but it could not be possible.

She stopped surmising, and said, quite naturally, for she was full of tact:

"Do you know, Zaida, I think it would be pleasant to return to America in the spring and make another trip to the prairies. It was so cold when we were there before."

"What's the use, mamma? We saw all there was of them," was the indifferent reply.

Mrs. Burdett picked up her embroidery again.

"Of course I was foolish even to think of it," she said to herself.

The next day the sun shone brightly; it was the first day they had seen it for two weeks. They went out immediately after breakfast, but Zaida soon tired, and, leaving her mother in one of the stores, started for home.

Sometimes we were so near our fate that we could call out into the unknown and get back an answer, but we do not know it.

Zaida hurried on block after block, and behind her, block after block, unconsciously following her, came long, swinging strides. People turned and looked after him as he passed. His superb proportions and eccentric dress would have attracted attention in even a denser crowd.

He wore a sombrero, and no coat save a dark blue broadcloth circle, one end of which was tucked under his arm and the other swung over his shoulder.

By the time Zaida had reached her door, he was near enough to see the swing of her dress as she entered. It was nothing that he had ever seen her wear before, and the crowd was so great that he had not discovered her as she walked. There was nothing to remind him of her, he had simply seen the fold of a woman's dress and then lost it. Perhaps it was the mere fact of losing it in the very act of seeing that made him stop when he came in front of the closed door; perhaps it was because she had come into and gone from his life in just such wise. Perhaps it was fate! Who can tell?

Several in the crowded thoroughfare half-halted, as if to see where he was going. He saw that he was being observed. He had been looked at a great deal since he left the prairies, but he had never been conscious of it until that moment.

He rang the bell with a curious smile under his yellow mustache, and no definite idea of what he should say when it was answered. He did it for the sake of the passers-by. Thus through the simplest and most opposite motives, we sometimes work out our destiny.

The little Englishwoman opened the door. A moment later some one sought admittance to Mrs. Burdett's parlor.

Zaida knew the rap as the landlady's; in fact, no one else ever rapped save the washwoman. The girl was inexpressibly lonesome that morning. She was glad of the thought of seeing any one, so she hastily threw open the door.

"Oh, Miss Burdett, the king has come! I knew him the moment I saw him, before ever he opened his mouth!" exclaimed the landlady, excitedly; but Zaida was looking right over the little woman's head, up into the gentle eyes of Norman Lamar.

The landlady turned and saw that he had followed her, then quite unobserved stole downstairs, taking with her the memory of Zaida's face, and saying to herself: "She loves him, and who could help it?"

An hour later, when Mrs. Burdett quietly opened her parlor door and entered, Norman Lamar stood upon her hearth just as she had loved to remember him standing upon his own on the prairies, only with one difference, which was so great a one that, for a moment, it seemed to stop her breath. One arm rested lightly over Zaida's shoulders, and his fair, noble face bent toward her, all full of new bright lights.

Female Smugglers.

A New York paper says: She walked off the steamer Germanic on to the dock with dignity and an evident consciousness that she knew what she was about. She wore a silk mantle, whose bottom was tucked in. This having been pulled down a large quantity of valuable black lace a foot deep was found to be tacked on the garments with stitches eight inches long. The woman boldly claimed that the lace was for her personal use, and that she had a right to sew it and wear it in any manner she pleased. "There being no means of disproving her statement she was released." (Now hear the twitter of satisfaction among the ladies, that for once those odious custom-house ruffians have been outwitted But see what followed.)

A moment later two women quit the steamer, whose apparel also attracted the captain's attention, and he gave them in charge of the inspectress. One wore a new silk dress that did not fit her around the waist by four inches, and the other, under her ulster, had on a magnificent silk cloak trimmed all over with beads, and reaching to the ground. They abused Captain Adams in the most voluble manner, and threatened him with all sorts of disasters for putting such an indignity upon them. At length, when the elder paused an instant to catch her breath, the captain took advantage of the opportunity to ask whether she would candidly answer a question or two. Receiving an affirmative response, the following colloquy took place:

"Are you a dressmaker?"

"I am."

"Do you intend to offer those goods you are wearing for sale?"

"I do, if I can get a customer for them."

"Did you put them on with the intention of evading payment of duties?"

"I did. But I have been instructed that I have a right to bring in free of duty anything I can wear."

Captain Adams said that there was a difference of opinion on that point, and informed the deputy surveyor present of his discovery. The women were told that the goods were liable to seizure, and they then offered to pay the duties. This was agreed to, and an appraiser was sent for. When the silk cloak was being removed by the inspectress for his examination, she noticed that it was unusually heavy, and asked the reason. One of the women replied that it was made so for purposes of warmth, but on closer investigation the inspectress discovered evidences of "tacking," and in a few moments, by the rupture of a few stitches, had resolved the apparently single cloak into two, both equal in costliness and beauty. The women paid the amount demanded, which was $120, without another word.

In the vineyards of Southern France and Italy snails are "cultivated," or rather fattened and fitted for food, and Baron Barthelemy prepares snail sirup and snail bonbons which he considers valuable as a remedy for bronchitis and asthma.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Currants and Gooseberries.

Currants and gooseberries can be left without much pruning, if a vigorous growth be kept up by a liberal application of fertilizing material. Should pruning be thought necessary, cut away no canes until they are three years old, and shorten in the new ones to cause new fruit spurs to develop. The best fruit is always borne upon wood two and three years old, and the more vigorous, the finer and larger the fruit. There is no fruit grown in which liberal treatment is so well repaid.

Frequent Feeding.

Young chickens require frequent feeding. During the first week they should be fed, if possible, every hour; for three weeks after that, every two hours, and after that, until they are two months, every three hours. Perhaps this may look like a great deal of trouble, but we are simply laying down rules, obedience to which will produce the best results. If any one does not wish to have the finest poultry that he can have, he will, of course, not follow the rules prescribed. It is a prevailing law that if we have anything we must labor for it. There are exceptions, but that is the rule, and it is as forcible in operation in the poultry yard as anywhere else.

Orchards.

Our plan for cultivating a bearing orchard—and we ask for none better, only that we want a better tool than the common plow to stir the soil with—is to plow the ground between the rows one way, not trying to plow very near the stems of the trees, about the first of May with a common turning plow, then in ten days harrow thoroughly, then in ten days again, and then about the tenth of June plow the orchard the other way, then harrow three times as before. This plan we adopted after a great deal of study and experiment. We reasoned in this way: if we should plow the orchard both ways, turning all the ground possible, we would destroy so many roots as to give the orchard a severe check, but by plowing it between the rows only one way at a time we leave at least half the roots undisturbed and the trees are not checked at all. And we cared not how many roots we plowed up between the trees one way; we knew the undisturbed roots would hold the trees in thrift until the broken roots could put forth new feeding roots in the fresh mellow plowed land. This kind of culture is adapted to high, dry, rather poor hill land; on richer and more moist soil it would have to be modified to suit, for so long as an orchard of bearing trees is making a growth of from six to fifteen inches yearly it has vigor enough. There can be no general plan for the culture of orchards given, for the culture of each orchard must be according to its soil and requirements. The cultivation necessary on a thin, dry soil would cause an orchard on a richer, moister soil to run all to wood, with none or little fruit. Rich, level or prairie soils should be treated very differently from thin, dry hill soils; when planted in orchard they should generally be laid down in grass and the thrift of the trees kept up in part by cutting back and thinning out the outer branches and by surface manuring, and eventually by plowing narrow strips between the rows.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Getting Potatoes Early.

To get potatoes early a dry, well drained piece of ground should be selected, a rich sandy loam seeming the most suitable at all times. If an early crop is desired sprout the tubers, or cut the potatoes in a light, warm room, from four to six weeks before planting, or in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, then lift carefully and plant out—during this time you will procure strong, vigorous shoots which as soon as planted out in the open ground will send out roots and grow more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. All planters have doubtless observed in planting that where a set with a long shoot has been planted it has been up above ground a week earlier than the rest, and this shows the benefit of first sprouting the sets. There is no use in planting while the ground is wet, as a lumpy bit of ground will not do for potatoes. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be thoroughly worked, for a healthy, vigorous growth, and a crop free from rot, in hills or rows three feet apart, and in the rows one foot apart; covering in light, warm soil about four inches, and in cold, wet ground three inches deep. Cultivate to keep down the weeds, and draw the earth to the plants. The practice of hilling or earthing up potatoes has been long continued, and we must allow with satisfactory results, or it would not still be almost universal. It is claimed that it entices root growth, besides allowing of more cultivation than otherwise, the earth holding up the tops. There are many persons however who have tried level culture, and who claim the yield was just as good as under the earthing up system.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

Every Man His Own Horse-Doctor.

Every one who has the care of horses should be prepared for an attack of colic. Get one pint turpentine, add one ounce sulphuric ether, one ounce oil peppermint, two ounces sweet spirits niter and one ounce aconite. Mix, shake and it is ready for colic. This recipe is the best I ever used, and in the first stage of pneumonia it is excellent. Dose for colic, a tablespoonful every hour until relieved. It will often cure the patient in a few minutes.

I found the best treatment I could employ for the epizootic was bran mashes, all they would eat, with a spoonful of Glauber's salts each feed, and the same amount of niter powdered fine and given in their feed once daily. A teaspoonful of powdered copperas occasionally put in the feed will help keep up the appetite. I find all horses that are off are benefited by mixing a teacupful of flaxseed jelly in their bran mash. The jelly is made by slowly boiling a pint of flaxseed in a gallon of water until it is a complete jelly. To make a bran mash right mix up a bucket of bran with boiling water, stir it up thick, put a cloth over the bucket to keep in all the steam and let stand until cool enough to feed.

For foundered horses, four ounces of alum dissolved in warm water and given as a drench, then followed in two hours with a quart of linseed oil, is my best remedy. Don't squander your money buying high-toned, far-fetched spavin remedies, when for a few cents you can put up a bottle of corrosive liniment that will remove any callous puffs, etc., that can be removed by any remedy. It is made thus: Spirits of turpentine; add two ounces of gum camphor and one-half ounce of corrosive sublimate, shake well, and in a few hours it is ready for use. It will cure hog spavin, remove callouses, cure thrush, and I believe it will cure any corn if faithfully applied. It is one of the best known remedies for the foot-root in sheep. For sweeny, leave out the corrosive sublimate and use only the turpentine and camphor. For strain of the stifle, use the same quantity of turpentine and camphor, as above, and add one-half ounce of capsicum, well rubbed in.

Farmers, put up your own liniments. One of the best for rheumatism is made as follows: One pint of spirits of turpentine, two ounces of camphor, two ounces of spirits of ammonia and one ounce of oil of sassafras. One of the best liniments for wounds is made by melting one pound of pine tar, add one quart of linseed oil and half a pint of spirits of turpentine; it is just the thing for any wounds on man or beast, and it is one of the best remedies to apply to brittle feet.—*H. S. Hill.*

Clover for Worn-Out Land.

The *Country Gentleman* makes the following extract from Mr. Harlan's work on "Farming with Green Manure:" It is a very common practice among agricultural writers to advise all persons having large farms which are in very poor condition to sell one-half or two-thirds of their land and apply all the money they receive in manuring and improving the balance of their property. In some cases this may be the most prudent course to follow, but as a general rule I am opposed to this advice for two very good reasons. First, you can get but very little per acre for your poor fields, and secondly, if you improve your property with judgment, you can enhance its value so rapidly that in seven or eight years it will be worth double or treble its former valuation. To begin its improvement take the old field about half a mile from the house and which is now covered with thin yellow grass and a mellow soil about one or two inches deep, produced by many years of exposure to the weather. It has never been plowed since you knew it. And, I beg you, do not plow it now at the beginning of your efforts to make it better. Let me show you what a coating of fine mellow earth is worth upon the surface. In Egypt the annual overflow of the Nile deposits on the land a thin stratum of very fine soil, which amounts to only four or five inches in a century. This yearly settling, which is only the twentieth of an inch in thickness, of almost impalpable dust, keeps the farms forever rich and productive. The Egyptians do not plow this precious coat under, but sow the seed on the moist ground as the waters subside, and then, if possible, they drive sheep and hogs and goats over it to press the seed into the soil. We should all learn a useful lesson from their example and experience. We should not plow down the only part which the air has enriched by mingling and uniting with it for so many years, but early in the spring we should harrow as many acres of the old field as we can sow with clover seed at one peck to the acre. After the seed is sown we should roll the ground and sow one or two bushels of plaster per acre. The principal roots of all plants must be near the surface that they may feel the life-giving influence of air and moisture, or the soil must be loosened by nature or by tillage that the atmosphere may penetrate even to the deepest fibers of vegetation. Hence the reason that plant food acts so well upon the surface and that all seeds germinate more thickly, more naturally, when covered by only one or two inches of soil. But these great truths must not be misunderstood. Though the soil must be loose, the finer the seed the greater the necessity when planting or sowing of pressing with the hand or foot or roller the earth into close contact with the grain. I remember a little incident which will illustrate the subject and fix it in the mind. An old sea captain who lived in our neighborhood tried every year to raise for himself a little tobacco. He prepared a little patch of ground with the greatest care. The surface was as fine and rich and mellow as he could make it. Then he sowed the seed and raked it over once more very gently. Yet, much to his surprise and vexation, only a few stalks grew each year. But one spring, after the little bed had been sown with all the usual care, some fellow, to worry the old captain, went secretly on it and tramped and tramped and danced and tramped it till it was to all appearance as hard and solid as the most frequented public road. The poor old man gave him a seaman's blessing, whoever it might be, and left it to its fate. But on his next visit to it he was astounded to see the whole bed covered with vigorous plants of tobacco. It seemed that every seed had grown. He had a grand crop. After that he could always raise tobacco. He tramped the ground himself after the seed was sown. Well, to turn to our field. If the clover should grow five or six inches high by the middle of August give it a half or a whole bushel more of plaster per acre. The second year you must treat it in the same way, and if the clover is thin on the ground sow more seed and again roll it well. Do all this the third and fourth year if necessary. After this it will reseed itself provided you continue the plaster each year. Here is a practical illustration of this plan which I know to be fact. A person bought a very poor farm near the southern boundary of Pennsylvania and tried to raise grain upon it in the usual way; but nothing grew large or strong enough to produce seed. Fortunately he did not sacrifice the property by selling it at a very low figure, as many would have done. He sowed every acre of it with clover seed and plastered it every year. For a living he followed the profession of an auctioneer. About seven or eight or more years the clover grew upon his farm, undisturbed by plow or hoof of any kind. Then he concluded to try his hand again at farming. Many of his neighbors gathered to see the first plowing after so long a rest from tillage. An old farmer who was present assured me that the soil turned over eight or nine inches deep as black as your hat and as mellow as an ash-heap. More than fifty years have now passed since that occurrence, and the farm has the reputation of being rich and productive to the present day.

Recipes.

WHIPPED POTATOES.—Whip boil potatoes to creamy lightness with a fork; beat in butter, milk, pepper and salt; at last the frothed white of an egg; toss irregularly upon a dish, set in the oven two minutes to reheat, but do not let it color.

BEAN SALAD.—Put some lima beans, potatoes and beets (all boiled tender) on ice, and a short time before serving cut the potatoes and beets into rather thin slices, add the beans and dress with oil, pepper, salt and vinegar. Garnish with a few watercresses.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—Scald together a quart of milk and three ounces of grated chocolate. Set it away until cold and then add the beaten yolks of five eggs and one cup of sugar. Bake about twenty-five minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, spread over the top of the pudding and brown them slightly in the oven. This pudding should be served very cold.

CREAM PIE—One cup sugar, one egg, piece of butter size of an egg, one teaspoon soda, dissolved in a cup of sweet milk, add to this when mixed together two teaspoons cream tartar rubbed in three cups of flour, and bake in three jelly-cake tins. Cream for inside of the pie: One and one-half cups of milk, when boiling add seven teaspoons cornstarch wet with cold milk; let it scald a moment, then add two well-beaten eggs; sweeten to taste, and flavor with lemon or vanilla. Split the cakes when cold, spread them with cream and put together again like jelly-cake.

OKRA SOUP.—To two pounds lean beef, boiled in two gallons of water for two hours, add tomatoes and okra each two quarts; boil these three hours moderately, then add three tablespoonfuls of browned flour, twenty whole cloves, pepper, salt and three onions (first fried then added to the soup), boil another hour, strain and serve.

GINGER CRACKERS.—Two quarts of flour, one pint of molasses, one pound of brown sugar, half a pound of lard, two ounces of ground ginger and a teaspoonful of cloves. Knead them a long time and roll very thin. Bake over a steady, strong fire.

ORANGE TARTLETS.—Two fine oranges; juice of both and grated peel of one; three-fourths cup of sugar; two tablespoons of butter; one teaspoonful of corn-starch; wet up with lemon-juice and a little cold water. Beat all to a smooth cream and bake in small tins.

WISE WORDS.

Keep cool and you command everybody.

Nothing is so good as it seems beforehand.

We wish for more in life, rather than more of it.

The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint

Work is the weapon of honor, and he who lacks the weapon will never triumph.

"We must learn," said the great French painter, Millet, "to infuse sublimity into trifles. That is power."

Opinion is the main thing which does good or harm in the world. It is our false opinion of things which ruin us.

We see how much a man has, and therefore envy him; did we see how little he enjoys, we should rather pity him.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.

An act by which we make one friend and one enemy is a losing game, because revenge is a much stronger principle than gratitude.

The best way to apologize is to do such a kindness to the offended one that he will forget that you ever attempted to injure him.

Public opinion is a weak tyrant, compared with our own private opinion. What a man thinks of himself, that it is which determines or rather indicates his fate.

Our customs and habits are like the ruts in roads. The wheels of life settle into them, and we jog along through the mire because it is too much trouble to get out of it.

The hills of lofty endeavor and high achievement lie all around us, and if we never catch a glimpse of the views they afford we need not complain that it is because of the insuperable limitations of our surroundings.

Among the Emigrants.

A New York reporter who visited Castle Garden the other morning beheld among the number of emigrants there assembled thirty or forty persons whose peculiar dress and uncouth appearance would surprise even one who was accustomed to seeing the most peculiar costumes. This was a party of Sclavonians who had lately arrived in this country from Austria, not only unable to speak English, but merely able to express themselves in a language which is as unknown here as Greek is among the unlettered classes everywhere. From a little distance the men would easily be mistaken for millers, every article of their attire presenting a white appearance; but on a closer inspection it proved to be a very dirty white. Some wore entire suits of sheepskin, the woolly side being turned inward; others had jackets or pantaloons of dressed leather, ornamented with embroidery; while still others had suits of white baggy stuff, homespun, which, although very coarse in texture, appeared to make up for what was lacking in that respect by its qualities of strength and endurance.

Almost every one of the party had semi-cloaks of sheepskin, and some had hats of the same material, while others had white felt hats. Not a single white shirt, much less a collar, was to be seen among them, but instead sheepskin undershirts and woolen comforters were worn. There were no whiskers on the faces of any of the men; and their dark, swarthy complexions and tall angular forms, added to the queerness of their dress, made them look more like Indians than anything else. Men, women and even children wore boots, and this produced a most comical effect in the appearance of the women and little girls, with their short frocks and big boots.

The Mastodon.

Professor G. C. Broadhead contributes to the Kansas City *Review*, a paper, in which he enumerates all the discoveries that have been made of mastodon remains in the United States. This huge animal appears to have had a wide range in this country in past ages. The earliest record that we have of the finding of the bones of the mastodon is contained in a letter from Cotton or Increase Mather to the Royal society of London, between 1650 and 1700, describing the portions of the skeleton of one of these animals discovered near Albany, N. Y. Since that period skeletons nearly entire, detached bones, teeth, etc., of the mastodon, have been found in nearly every State in the Union, including those of the Pacific slope. The evidence thus far obtained, the report says, goes to show that the mastodon first appeared in America in Miocene times, was abundant in the Pliocene, and lingered until the close of the glacial period, and disappeared in the early Loess.

The New York *Observer* says: We do not know what date Professor Broadhead fixes upon as the close of the glacial period, but it cannot be very many centuries since the mastodon was roaming in the American forests. The condition of the skeletons found show that the bones are not ancient. The skeleton now in the Harvard museum was found in Orange county, in this State, just below the surface, and with it were found the contents of the animal's stomach, a mass of masticated twigs. The animal had at no very remote period become swamped in the bog in which he was found. Other skeletons have been found in this climate in such a state of preservation as is inconsistent with their early disappearance.

January last was the coldest month in Scotland of which records exist. The lowest temperature authentically recorded was fifteen degrees Fahrenheit below zero at Stobo castle in Peeblesshire.

A SLEIGHING MATCH.

Four Hundred and Sixty-two Sleighs in One Field, Each Drawn by Four or Six Horses—A Remarkable Spectacle.

An Akron (Ohio) letter describes a sleighride which occurred in that county twenty-five years ago, and is doubtless one of the most remarkable occurrences of the kind on record. The winter of 1855-6, says the writer, was long, severe, with much snow, which remained on the ground throughout the month of March, presenting serious obstacles to outdoor employments. The farmers could do but little work, and so turned their attention to amusement and sport.

The circumstances which gave rise to this famous sleighride were as follows: Upon some occasion a rural township turned out with a large number of four-horse sleighs. The leading sleigh in the procession carried a rude banner made of cheap muslin, a yard square—and which cost just six cents—upon which was painted in brickdust and lampblack a negro boy, with the end of his thumb placed upon his nasal protuberance, and his hand spread out like a fan, after the manner of the street gamin, with a scroll from his mouth, upon which was inscribed the words: "You can't come it."

This placing of a chip upon its shoulder, brought other townships into friendly competition, and the banner passed from one to another, as each turned out the largest number of four-horse sleighs—nothing under a four-horse sleigh was considered—until it was finally captured by Richfield township in this (Summit) county. To such an extent had the rivalry been carried, that it now became a county affair, and Cuyahoga and Medina counties entered the contest, each with the laudable intention of carrying off the prize from Summit county A day was appointed for the tournament, and as Richfield township was the holder of the banner, the battle was to take place within her limits. The most extensive preparations were made, a field of sufficient area was arranged for the friendly display, and marshals appointed to take charge of affairs. The day came—Friday, March 14, 1856—and with it assembled a crowd of citizens, men, women and children, almost as large as that which witnessed Garfield's inauguration. The marshals were on duty, and as the delegations came in they were assigned to their allotted positions The different townships were placed in the delegations of their respective counties, ranking according to the number of sleighs each turned out. No sleigh was admitted into the procession with less than four horses to it, while many were drawn by six horses. When all had arrived and taken position, the marshal proceeded to count noses, or rather to count the sleighs. The count resulted as follows: Medina county, 140; Cuyahoga county, 151, and Summit county 171—a total of 462 four and six-horse sleighs, in one grand collection of friendly rivalry. Many of the sleighs were beautifully trimmed in evergreens, and profusely decorated with flags and banners. Cuyahoga county had brought down from Cleveland a brass fieldpiece, mounted upon one of her heaviest six-horse sleighs, with which to celebrate and ratify her contemplated possession of the prize. But, alas, for human calculations! She was counted out—justly, however.

The grand procession was now formed and proceeded to Akron, the county seat of Summit county, in genuine military style; the whole forming a brigade, each county a regiment of the brigade, and each township a company of its respective regiment. The crowd which witnessed the turnout, and accompanied it to Akron, was variously estimated by eye-witnesses at from 5,000 to 10,000 persons. And one of the most remarkable features of this most remarkable occasion was the total absence of any accidents. Not the slightest accident occurred during the day, and all passed off in the utmost peace and harmony, good-fellowship prevailing throughout.

As Richfield township held the banner it was decreed in the beginning that the township turning out the largest number of sleighs should on this occasion receive the prize, to be by it turned over to its county, and to remain in the custody of the county until some other rival won it. This honor fell to Hudson township, of Summit county. The banner was presented in appropriate terms by James W. Weld, of Richfield, and received likewise by Dr. C. R. Pierce on behalf of Hudson, who in turn presented it to Summit county, to be preserved among her valuable relics in the city of Akron. The county received it with great dignity, declaring her intention to keep it until some rival county should come for it with a greater number of sleighs than she had turned out on the previous occasion. It transpired that her glory was short-lived. On the following Tuesday Medina county came for the prize with 185 four and six-horse sleighs, being fourteen more than Summit had mustered. The banner was turned over to her, taken home and placed in her archives, where it remains to the present day, a prize to the champion sleighing party of Ohio men.

Died While Laughing.

A singular and fatal accident occurred at Jackson, Miss., recently. Mr. W. Bailey, chancery clerk of Madison county, in company with Mr. T. Wharton, of Jackson, was eating dinner at a restaurant. During the meal, while engaged in friendly and sociable conversation, allusion was made to the strange and sad fate that befel the late Walter Brooks, of Vicksburg, who was choked to death by eating an oyster. Mr. Wharton said something further, which distracted Mr. Bailey's attention and caused him to laugh, and, a few seconds after, it was noticed that the latter gentleman appeared very sick, and was gasping for breath. Mr. Wharton and others immediately attempted to relieve him by carrying him to the door and slapping him on the back, but without avail. Physicians were sent for, but before they arrived Mr. Bailey was dead, and it was beyond the power of medical skill to revive him. He had inadvertently swallowed a piece of beef, which became lodged in his throat and choked him to death.

A Woman's Foot Blown Off by Lightning.

A woman named Galligan, who resides in Castle Grove, Iowa, was struck by lightning while engaged in her houshold duties about the cooking stove. The electric fluid seems to have struck the chimney, tearing and setting on fire the end of the house, demolishing the stove and striking Mrs. Galligan's foot, tore it to pieces and then escaped through the door. The foot was mutilated and shattered as though blown to pieces by dynamite or some other terrible explosive. The heel of one of her shoes was driven half through the floor. The most singular feature of the affair is that Mrs. Galligan was not stunned or shocked by the stroke, and with great presence of mind dragged herself to a tub of water, extinguished the flames, and then crawled to the door and summoned her husband. A doctor was sent for without delay, and amputated the foot just above the ankle joint.

Mysterious Disappearance.

"Come little pet," the old bird said,
In most endearing term,
"You must be early out of bed
If you would catch the worm."

The smallest of the feathery herd—
A puny little thing—
Outsprang the tender baby-bird,
To grub for worms and sing.

And lo! she found an early worm—
It was a monster, too—
She chirped: "Oh you may writhe and squirm
But I will gobble you!"

That birdling's chirp, the rest affirm,
Was never after heard,
And it's surmised it was the worm
That caught the early bird.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A crying evil—A cross baby.

A backward spring—gnirps.

The scale of good-breeding—B natural.

A fish would be real nice if it didn't drink.

A poor relation—Telling an anecdote badly.

The early bird catches the worm; so the early advertiser catches the trade.

What word is always pronounced wrong, even by the best scholars?—Wrong.

Some ladies are so fond of dress that they have their meals served on fashion plates.

Ewe, go to grass, as Mary said to her little lamb when she sent it out to get its meals.

"It's easy enough, after you get your hand in," was the reply of the criminal with the fetters on his wrist.

When steamboat passengers talk too much to the captain he can always find relief by shouting: "Man over-bored!"—*Picayune.*

The moral of "Josh Billings'" success is a very bad one for boys. It shows how much money can be made by bad spelling.

We have seen spring bonnets with sixteen full-blown poppies on them. The young ladies' poppies have to pay dearly for them.

The young man who would scorn the idea of being a farmer is the very one who is apt to be an expert in sowing "wild oats."—*Meriden Recorder.*

"Is that mule tame?" asked a farmer of an American dealer in domestic quadrupeds. "He's tame enough in front," answered the dealer.

Josh Billings says that "a good doctor is a gentleman to whom we may pay three dollars a visit for advising us to eat less and exercise more."

It is said that a long upper lip indicates a certain degree of good nature. But the less lip, the better nature on the part of the unwilling listener.

"Yes," said the schoolgirl, who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class, "I shall have a horseshoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot!"

A stranger in St. Louis, thinking he recognized his coat on the back of a pedestrian, shouted: "Stop Thief!" and about thirty of the inhabitants suddenly disappeared down a side street.

Child at table devours gluttonously her food. Mother, with gentle reproof—"Well, what does baby say to kind nursey that brings her all these good things?" Baby, with her mouth full—"More."

It has been estimated that the common fly moves its wings 330 times per second, and 19,800 times per minute. The calculation was made by a bald-headed man, one day last August—*New York News.*

It runs thuswise: "There came to our cabin one morning in spring, a sweet little robin. He came there to sing, but the cat was attentive, and watched from afar till the robin, all heedless, was killed like a czar."—*Derrick.*

In the year 1880 America issued seventy patents to women. And not one of these was an indicator to be attached to a bedpost to show if there is a man under the bed. And yet think how much getting down on hands and knees such a thing would save women.—*Boston Post.*

It is not pleasant to have the barber's apprentice practicing upon you, lay open your cheek with a two-inch gash, and then follow the cut with the cheery remark, "Skin's very tender, sir." It is not pleasant. We don't know what it is, but it isn't pleasant.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

CURIOUS FACTS.

A tree bearing thirty bushels of apples is really sustaining half a ton of water, for water constitutes about eighty-five per cent. of apples.

A brick of gold measuring twelve by seven by four inches is worth about $75,000. Such a brick represents one month's product of one of the hydraulic mines of California.

The rings noticed in the wood of a tree cut across have been considered an index of the age of the tree—counting one ring for each year, but this does not hold in all species. A tree eighteen years old has shown, when cut, thirty-six distinct rings.

Nerve impulses are conducted along the nerves very slowly in comparison to the speed of electricity along a copper wire. The latter travels sixteen million times as fast as a nerve impulse, and yet the nerve impulse travels with the speed of the fastest railroad train.

There is no tide perceptible in the Mississippi river after you have passed up about thirty miles from its mouth, and the tide only rises from one and a half to two feet at Balize. The number of tributaries (the Ohio, Missouri and so on) which help to flood the Mississippi and swell its volume of water, gives it that downward current which overcomes every resisting influence, even the tidal.

Catgut, it is stated, was used in the earlier watches in place of chains, the latter, it would seem, being first attached to such mechanisms in the golden egg or acorn-shaped watches of Hans Johns, of Konigsberg. Some of this maker's timekeepers had small wheel-lock pistols to serve as an alarm, an addition that would go far to upset the equable temperament and delicate susceptibilities of a modern chronometer.

Travelers in Egypt are surprised at the large amount of opthalmia and blindness prevalent among the inhabitants. Want of cleanliness is the cause. An Egyptian mother, under the influence of a widely prevalent superstition, does not wash her child's eyes until eight days after birth. By that time the organ is frequently ruined. The teachers in the American and British mission schools of Cairo say that Egyptian mothers become invariably angry when urged to wash the eyes of their newly-born infants, and can rarely be persuaded to comply with a request of the kind.

A Tramp's Fate.

A tramp and his companions, camping out near Steubenville, Ohio, a year since, fell in with a neighboring farmer and his wife, an Englishwoman, who, discovering that one of them was her countrymen, took them all home and gave them a ravishing meal. The husband finally induced the Englishman to abandon his rough life and stay with them. His wife's sister, a widow, shortly after coming out from England, fell in love with the reformed tramp and at length married him. One day he received a letter from England in answer to one of his own, informing him that his father had been dead two years and left him a fortune of £10,000. He then disclosed his identity to his wife and his friends. He was the son of a superintendent of a public library in England, and having in consequence of his fast life there quarreled with his father, came to this country, where he spent among dissolute companions the money with which his father supplied him until his patience was exhausted. For five years he led a tramp's life, until he was at last provided with a home, a wife, a fortune, and, it is to be hoped, a reformed and sensible mind.

The Centre Reporter.
FRED KURTZ ....EDITOR.
ENTRE HALL, PA., April 14, 1881

The widow of John Brown, who was hung at Harper's Ferry, is in Washington seeking a position under the Government as she is poor.

It is said Conkling and Cameron have each bought a piece of chalk—and now if you find 329 chalked on the white-house it won't be hard to guess who did it. Both the bosses say Garfield did not keep his promises.

The Lewistown *Gazette* follows the REPORTER in opposition to the mutual life insurance companies. You are sound there, neighbor. We notice that the *Centre Democrat* is also protesting against these wildcat concerns.

In the senate on 8th the bill, proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, was recommitted for the purpose to consider an amendment allowing them to be manufactured for Sacramental purposes.

Senator Sherman was out of office six or eight hours on the third of March, for the first time in 26 years. Yet, during last presidential campaign Sherman had the impudence to abuse Hancock because he got his living off the government. The difference is Hancock lived only from his salary and remained poor, while Sherman in addition to his salary managed to pilfer enough in office to be a millionaire.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs writing to Minister Foster in response to the resolution passed by the United States Senate on the death of Alexander II, says: "My august father has been profoundly touched by this mark of respect for his adored father and of sympathy with himself coming from the high assembly of a country for which the deceased Emperor professed a sincere esteem and warm friendship."

It is given out that President Garfield will demand of his friends in the Senate that the dead-lock be broken, and his nominations considered. If the President can command half a dozen votes it can be done, for the Democrats are anxious to transact pending executive business and adjourn. The administration is much embarrassed by the refusal of the Senate to act on its appointments. This is the first time a President has been so contemptuously treated either by his own party or the opposition. No wonder Garfield and Blaine are getting mad.

Members of the Legislature have taken to pummeling each other, a species of vulgar exercise that is probably as profitable to many of them as anything they are likely to engage in. A few days ago Mr. Kneass of the House thoroughly flogged Senator Smith for personal impertinence to him, and laid him up for a short time. Mr. Kneass is said to be a rather modest man, while senator Smith is said to be coarse and brutal. Of course both are from Philadelphia.

There is one satisfactoin in this, if they pummel each other some of them, at least, will get their deserts.

This was just the best thing she could do. Miss Gaddis Homan committed suicide at Mapleton, Ill., because she could not lie abed mornings as long as she wished. She was visiting at her brother's house and seldom made her appearance until breakfast had been eaten by the rest of the family. Her brother remonstrated, and informed her that she must get up before the breakfast hour. She got exceedingly wroth about the order and after pouting all day returned to her father's house. That night when she retired she ordered her sister out of the room, saying she would show them how long she could lie in bed. She locked the door, took the poison and was found in the morning in the last struggles of death. There are a good many young ladies now-a-days who seem to be good for nothing unless it be to commit suicide and this even they seem not to have sense enough to do.

On the 1st inst, in New York the will of Judge William Beach Lawrence was offered for probate. He leaves all his property in trust for his children and their decendants, with the exception of a few small bequests. The will closes as follows: "Aware of the ruinous consequences of ligitation to all concerned in cases of wills, I do hereby declare it to be my will that in case any child or decendant of any child who may claim any share in my estate shall oppose probate of this my last will and testament, or take any legal proceedings to impeach the validity of any of its provisions, said child or other decendants shall be debarred from all participation in my property, real and personal, and the share of such child or decendant shall decend to and be possessed by the person or persons who would have been entitled thereto had said child or decendant of child died in my lifetime."

The St. Louis *Republican* bluntly questions the truth of John A. Logan's recent denial of the current tradition that at first his sympathies were with the secessionists and that his loyalty was a case of the sober second thought. It he did not do all in his power to injure the Union cause during the last two months of 1860 and the first four months of 1861, then, says the *Republican*, the Illinois Democrats and Republicans of that time were the victims of a most extraordinary delusion. The late R. M. Knapp has said that he was present, in company with several other prominent Democrats, at an interview between the late Stephen A. Douglas and Logan, an hour after the former made his great Springfield speech for the Union, and that Logan then said to Douglas in substance: "You have sold the Democratic party, but, by—, you can't deliver it. You've got the Lincoln collar round your neck, but you can't put it round mine." Later the same night, Mr. Knapp said, Dougalas had a private talk with Logan, and the next day the latter left Springfield to raise a regiment of "Lincoln hirelings." In his speech in the Senate, referring to this story of his leaning at the outstart toward the Southern side, Logan said: "Sitting right in this chamber is a Senator who knows insinuation is false." It is now in order for the Senator thus appealed to by Logan to give his testimony.

—This has been a cold spell for April; but the beauty of it is there was no personal suffering, from the fact that all men and boys were amply prepared for the emergency in having good, warm clothing, which they were able to supply themselves with from the Philad. Branch, where it was placed within the reach of rich and poor, by the low prices that always rule there. Go to Lewins, if you want a suit, and save money.

POLITICAL SPECULATION ABOUT THE DEAD LOCK.

The fact is interesting that two hundred and ninety nominations have been sent to the Senate since the present executive session began. Of this number about twenty-five were acted upon before the dead-lock intervened. There are still on the Vice President's table 265 nominations which have not even been opened. In addition, there five treaties pending which can only be considered in executive session. The Democratic Senators have made thirty-seven unsuccessful motions to proceed to the consideration of executive business, since the 24th of March, but in every instance they were voted down by Mahone & Co.

Among themselves, Senators are discussing the effect of the Senate dead-lock upon the Ohio election in October. The Democrats are strongly impressed with the belief that they have the Republicans where the hair is short, and they propose to make the best of it. They argue that the dead-lock is a good thing for them, as it is attracting general attention, and they will go before the country and accuse the Republicans of forming an alliance with a Virginia repudiator and obstructing public business.

THE NIHILIST MINE.

The following details have not before been published concerning the results of the exploration of the mine discovered in the Little Sadova street, St. Petersburg:—When the sappers employed in the operation had reached a depth of five feet below the surface the gallery was reached. In it were laid two wires and a rope. As the presence of the rope suggested the idea that there were two modes of exploding the mine the work was proceeded with very cautiously, the passage having to be enlarged. At a distance of about a fathom a bottle was found, some nine inches high, and made of thick glass with a ground glass stopper. The throat was wrapped in cloth and bladder. The bottle contained a dark, thick substance, which Professor Feodoroff declares to be a mixture of nitro-glycerine, sulphate of ammonia and charcoal. Upon extending the examination of the passage a tin case was discovered in which the wires and rope ended. These were cut and the tin canister brought to the surface. It was twenty inches high and nine inches in diameter, wrapped round with rope and the cover tarred. Inside was a dark gray substance, and in the middle a detonator, consisting of a small cylinder filled with nitro-glycerine and pyroxeline, with a copper cap charged with fulminating mercury. The tin contained about sixty pounds of explosives and the bottle thirty pounds. The tools used in making the mine consisted of two borers, a very small spade, a rake and a wooden shovel. A bottle of carbolic acid was found, used to purify the air in the tunnel. Experts who conducted the researches state that had the mine been fired the houses in the immediate vicinity would almost certainly have fallen.

THE LIQUOR PROHIBITION.

The proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for mechanical, medicinal and manufacturing purposes, if it should pass at this session which now seems probable from the decided vote in the house, cannot be submitted to a vote of the people of the state for adoption or rejection until after it shall have been agreed to by a majority of the members of the next legislature, and after that adopted by a vote of the people.

Appended is the vote by which the bill proposing the constitutional amendment passed the house finally on Tuesday evening, 5th:

Yeas—Messrs. Ackley, Amerman, Benedict, Billingsley, Blackford, Boyce, Braham, Britton, Brown, H. R., Brown, Isaac B., J. L. Brown, W. C. Burchfield, Buttermore, Caldwell, Campbell, A. B. Cambell, William Chadwick, Clark, Colborn, Davis, Derickson, Devereux, Ellis, Emery, Flynn, James, French, Gephart, Gingerich, Hamm, Hardson, Hayes, Hierlily, Hill, Hollman, Hoofnagle, Hoyer, Hulings, Hungerford, Klein, Kneass, Landis, La Touche, Law, Liggett, Lockwook, Long, Loveland, Lowing, Maclay, Manfield, Mapes, Marsh, Marshall, H. C.; Marshall, James S.; McCachran, McClarren, McCoy, McDowell, McGiffin, McKee, Mier, Millham, Milliken, Montgomery, Moore, Morrison, Ellis; Morrison, J. W.; Murray, Myers, L. N.; Myers, S. B.; Neeley, Neill, Nesbit, Newbaker, Niles, Pearce, Peoples, Perry, Pomeroy, Port, Potts, Provins, Reynolds, John A.; Reynolds, W. N.; Roberts, Romig, Ruddiman, Seeley, Seidel, J. B.; Server, Silverhorn, Slack, Stoler, Stubbs, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, A. F.; Thompson, Lee; Town Tubbs, Tyler, Vogdes, Walker, Wayne, Wilson, Wolfe, Hewitt, speaker —109

Nays—Messrs. Ackerman, Baldwin, Bierly, Boland, Boyle, Brower, Bruner, Cassidy, Courtney, Deveny, Drum, Edwards, Erdman, Eshleman, Faunce, Fenlon, Flinn, William, Fry, Furth, Gehman, Gentner, George, Hackett, Higgins, Huhn, Jamison, Kelley, Knittle, Lerch, Lorah, Mackin, Martin, McCloskey, McFarlan, McNulty, Mitchell, Molineaux, John O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill, Parkill, Patterson, Peterson, Symington, Phillips, Pollock, Reilly, Rice, Robinson, Schlicher, Scholl, Charles A. Seidel, Sieger, Snader, Souder, Storm, Welsh. Wiest, Wonsidler, Woodruff, Yarger—60.

Mr. Conkling's friends made the nomination of Senator Robertson the basis of a distinct charge of perfidy against the President. They put it in this way: Prior to the Indiana election Gen. Garfield addressed a letter to Senator Conkling, calling his attention to the apathy of the stalwarts endangering his election, and soliciting an interview. This resulted in the famous Mentor conference. Then and there it is claimed that the political patronage of the States represented by the Senators present should not be disposed of without consulting them. Of this pledge it is claimed three Senators, Conkling, Cameron and Logan, can produce the proofs. It is in the violation thereof that Senator Conkling takes his opposition to the confirmation of Senator Robertson.

In other words, these leaders of the republican party intimate now that Garfield lied. When the REPORTER proved the same thing during the late campaign, some republicans became very much displeased. Well, who will these get mad at now, at Conkling, Cameron and Logan for charging Garfield with treachery, or at Garfield for being treacherous? Say?

The "dead" democratic party kicked the republicans around so lively last week in the western cities, that many of the stalwarts think there has been a resurrection, while others think spooks are about.

In the old radical city of Chicago, the democrats came out with 8000 majority. In Cincinnati the rads fared little better, and Columbus also gave the Mahoners a black eye.

The democratic party never dies.

Nearly all the great cities now have, or soon will, democratic mayors—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg and New Orleans. This does not show that the good old party is dead.

—For children's suits go to headquarters, which of course is the Philadelphia Branch, you can get suits there for the dear little ones at $1.50 up. Nowhere are such inducements offered.

LEGISLATORS' SALARY.

In the Senate on 6th the bill fixing the salaries of the members of the Legislature at $1000 for regular sessions, $1000 for special sessions and $200 for special sessions called for the election of United States Senator, was discussed on third reading.

Mr. Gordman amended by fixing the pay for extra sessions at $500, and striking out that part of the bill which provided for the salary of $1000 for regular sessions, leaving the compensation in that case as is now provided by the law of 1874.

Mr. Mylin responded that under the old constitution legislation was easy, but under the new the passing of bills was more difficult and required a much longer time. Five hundred dollars he thought too small, as no special session could accomplish anything under sixty days at least.

Mr. Davis thought $1000 none to much. He contended that no member or Senator could come to Harrisburg without pecuniary loss to himself and detriment to his family.

Mr. Craig contended that the members of the Legislature ought to have their salaries fixed at a round sum, and thought $1000 sfficient. He contended that if the Legislature would actively begin work once when it assembled in January there was no reason why all necessary legislation should not be perfected within the limited time. He considered that the opinion of the Attorney General was a proper interpretation of the Constitution.

Mr Greer compared the pay of other State officials with the salaries paid the Legislators, and contended that the members were not paid enough.

Mr. Newmyer raised the point that the proposed amendment was not in order, as a precisely similar proposition had been defeated yesterday.

The Chair (Mr. Reyburn) decided the point to be well taken.

In the prolonged discussion which ensued Mr Schnatterly said it would be a piece of impertinence for any officer of the State to refuse to honor the warants properly drawn for the pay of the members, and if such refusal was persisted in he for one, would favor the impeachment of such officer.

Mr. Newmyer moved to postpone the matter for the present, which was amended by Mr. Laird to pospone indefinitely. Not agreed to.

The provision of the bill fixing the salary for regular sessions was then stricken out, and it was passed finally and sent to the House in the following form:

That the salary of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives is hereby fixed at $1000 each for each special session, except when such special session is called for the sole purpose of electing a United States Senator, in which case the salary shall be $200.

The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Arnholt, Cochran, Cooper, Davis, Emery, Greer, Hall, Jones, Keefer, Lantz, McHenry, McKnight, McNeill, Mylin, Newmyer, Norris, Reyburn, Roberts, Schnatterly, Seamans, Sill Smith, Thomas, Upperman and Newell —26.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Boggs, Craig, Everhart, Gordon, Grof, Herter, Holben, Kaufman, Laird, Lee, McCracken, Nelson, Parker, Royer, Smiley, Stewart and Herr—18.

A new bill has been introduced into the Legislature, and is now in progress of passage through the Senate, fixing the salaries of members at $1,000 for a session of a hundred days, and $1,500 if the session lasts longer.

This is offering a direct premium upon rascality, for a single day of a session over one hundred days would give each member $500 extra pay.

Since Palmer's opinion has interfered with the salary steal the members are trying to whip the people around the stump some way.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—A bill to escheat to the commonwealth the property of telegraph companies who violate the article of the constitution forbidding the consolidation of competing lines, passed finally in the Senate to-day.

STRANGE STORY OF A MURDER IN A PRISON.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., April 9.—On Thursday last a man named Goodwin was arrested for larceny and lodged in the jail at this place. Last night a man and woman, representing themselves to be the brother and sister of the prisoner, drove to the jail and were admitted to Goodwin's cell. After they had left Godowin was found dead from wounds inflicted with a knife.

At the inquest to-day it appeared that Goodwin was killed by a fellow-prisoner named Evans. The woman is Kate Sample, a dissolute woman of the oil and coal regions. She was acquainted with Evans, who was convicted of manslaughter recently, and has another indictment pending against him. The jailor permitted the victim and the woman to visit Evans cell. The two men then quarrelled about her, and Evans stabbed Goodwin through the heart. The knife covered with blood has been found in Evans's cell. Goodwin's brother has been discharged, but the woman is held as an accessary.

A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY MURDERS HIS SISTER.

SUNBURY, Pa., April 6.—While Mrs. Hoover, a widow lady residing about three miles from this place, was at dinner to-day with her family, an altercation arose between two of the children, Lottie, aged seventeen, and George, aged fourteen, when the latter left the table and going into another room took a single-barrelled shot gun and returning to the room fired at his sister, the shot taking effect in the right side of her neck and tearing it almost completely away. The boy was arrested and lodged in jail. The only reason he gave for committing the crime was that they would not give him enough to eat. The girl died in a few hours.

VARIOUS CAUSES—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointments, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric, yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 3

—What does Vennor know about the weather? Nothing. What does any other humbug know about the weather? Nothing. But we do know that all should keep themselves provided with a change of clothes to suit the pranks of the weather; this you can easily do if you go to the Philad. Branch, where clothing are sold dirt cheap.

It is said that Col. Thomas A. Scott of Philadelphia is worth about twenty millions. But his health is hopelessly lost. Mr. Scott has lately given $250,000 to various institutions of learning.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives on Thursday defeated the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of intoxicating liquors.

—One price, every article plainly marked, no shoddy, no auction stock, all their own manufacture, no high prices, no cheat, no deception, at the Philad. Branch clothing hall. Call and see the largest and best stock of ready made clothing in this county.

In New York city during the past week 1 521 persons were arrested by the police; there were 697 deaths, 417 births and 163 marriages.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE LOWER BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 8.—The Friday morning session was a usual one—that is, more like a rat pit gathering than a deliberative body. Under the suspension of the rules Wolfe charged that the Speaker was acting like one of the "bosses," instead of being bossed by the House. It was a set up job to recognize none but a certain clique, and Mr. Faunce moved that the motion to suspend be reconsidered and another fight ensued. The Speaker denied that he was partial to anybody, Mr. Edwards had previously called up his supplement to the act for the protection of health of coal miners. Another noisy scene now ensued. Wolfe moved to adjourn, amidst cries of "no," "no!" The Speaker called for order out of the confusion. Billingsley and Wolfe refused to recognize the Chair, and the Speaker threatened to order the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove disorderly members from the floor. Wolfe defied and Billingsley defied Wolfe and the Chair. This state of affairs lasted for some time, until Wolfe at last got in his motion and called the ayes and nays, which resulted in ayes, 36; nays, 98. The report of bills from committees was then made, only fifteen minutes of the session being left.

NEW MEXICO OVERRUN BY DESPERADOES HUNTING RANCHMEN AND COWBOYS.

DENVER, Col., April 1—A dispatch to the Durango (N. M.) *News* says.—"The whole section of country around Rio Arabia, N. M., is in a state of nervous excitement and terror reigns supreme. The cause of the terror is Ike Stockton and his gang, who, with his brother Port, have for years been depredating through New Mexico and Texas, murdering, stealing, &c; Less than a month ago Port Stockton, whose headquarters were near Farmington, entered a saloon in that town where a number of ranchmen were drinking, and, as custumary, everobody was invited to take a drink, under penalty of being shot on one's refusal. A ranchman not complying Stockton drew a revolver, but was immediately shot and killed. Ike Stockton hearing of this, collected a gang of six or seven desperadoes and started for Farmington with the avowed purpose of killing every man who was present when Port was killed. Since then they have been murdering ranchmen and cowboys, killing and stealing stock and defying the authorities. A vigilance committee was organized, but is powerless, the desperadoes being thoroughly acquainted with the country, well mounted and having divided into three or four squads in order to evade them. Governor Wallace has called out the militia, and the country is to be scoured until the desperadoes are run down.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—A dispatch from Jonesville, Lee county, Va., reports that a desperate battle took place on Tuesday in the mountains between twenty revenue officers and twenty-three moonshiners, near Middleton's still house, in which Joe, Jake and Bill Middleton were killed. The revenue officers failed to dislodge the moonshiners from the barricaded still houses and sent for re-enforcements to take the house by storm. The moonshiners sallied out and drove the besiegers away.

Moonshining in the Bowels of the Earth.

SOMERSET, Ky., March 25.—United States Deputy Collector Logan has returned from a raid on the moonshiners in Wayne county. He reports having destroyed three stills, one of which was in a cavern one hundred and thirty feet under the ground.

A LYNCHING WITH AN INTERMISSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—A Santa Barbara despatch says.—"A sheep herder arrested on suspicion of outraging and murdering Mrs. Sargent, was taken by citizens after the inquest and hanged by the neck for a few seconds. On being taken down he said that some other man had committed the crime, but that he had seen it, and as it was done near his cabin, to divert suspicion from himself he put the rope around the neck of the woman and dragged her to the place where her body was found. He went over the ground with the citizens and dug up the club with which the murder was committed and produced some articles taken from the murdered woman. His stories were so conflicting that the citizens considered his guilt beyond doubt and hanged him to a tree.

THE CHIO EARTHQUAKE.

The Number of Victims Estimated at 5,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.—The latest accounts from Chio estimate the number of victims at 5,000. All foreign men-of-war at Smyrna have started for Chio. Gen Longstreet, United States Minister, ordered the corvette Galena to proceed thither with succor for the sufferers. Thirty villages were destroyed. Forty thousand people destitute. Castra, the chief town of Chio, is almost in ruins. Four hundred corpses have already been found. The Porte is taking measures to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute inhabitants

ALASKA INDIANS BURNED AT THE STAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—A Port Townsend despatch says: "Advices from Sitka per steamer are to the effect that the Indians at Hoocheno have burned two of their number at the stake for some offense not stated. The sanitary and educational systems imposed on the Indians at Sitka by Commander Class, of the sloop-of-war Jamestown, are meeting with decided success. A signal-service station is being established at Sitka. The snow in the Yukon mining district is fifteen feet deep.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY KILLED BY A CYCLONE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 30.—Information has been received by the *Times* of a terrific cyclone in Randolph County, Ala., which destroyed the home and killed the entire family of Mr. John Embrey consisting of himself, wife, and two children, while they were asleep. The four bodies have been buried in one grave.

Some time ago a Philadelphia firm arrested Porter Fink of this place and lodged him in jail. He was bailed out and a day fixed for a hearing, which took place at Middleburg last week at an adjourned or special court. The issue was only a question of law and he was tried without a jury. The charge was that he had bought a boat load of salt from that party sold it—some for less than it was to cost him, and failed to pay for the salt. He was convicted and sentenced to jail until the debt is paid or be otherwise discharged by due process of law. We are told that he will be kept in jail three months at expense of the county and just as long thereafter as the prosecutors feel willing to to pay his boarding. As the party is a wealthy one and feel considerably incensed at him, they may feel disposed to salt him down in jail for a long while.—Selinsgrove *Times*.

—The dead-lock still exists in the U. S. Senate, and every member thinking it's going to last all summer, has ordered a spring and summer suit of clothes from the Philad. Branch. They save about $20 each by the transaction.

SEVILLE INUNDATED.

Ravages of the Floods in the Old Moorish City—The Valley of the Guadalquiver Transformed into a Lake—Visit of Minister of Public Works.

PARIS, April 4.—Our Madrid correspondent telegraphs as follows:—The floods at Sevillle are most serious. The Minister of Public Works left by a special train to-day, with eight government engineers taking with him $9,000 from the Cabinet. King Alfonzo has placed his own private purse at the disposal of the authorities to relieve the sufferers. Sailors and royal engineers have been ordered from Carthagena and Cadiz with boats and provisions, as food is falling short in Seville. Last night many houses in the city gave way before the force of the water. The authorities lodged several hundred of the poor in public buildings and churches. Three suburbs and about sixty streets have from one to twenty-seven feet of water in them. The people are living in the upper stories. The police are taking food and provisions by boat. Twelve hundred men are working to strengthen the dikes and railway embankments. All the valley and country beyond seems an immense lake. The tops of trees, churches and roofs just appear above the waters, which sweep along cattle and crops, and the river, which is five miles broad before it enters Seville, is rushing over gardens and quays, entering the lovely St. Elmo Palace.

Alarm in the City.

Vessels keep their anchorage with much trouble. In Seville proper the alarm is considerable, as three-quarter of the town are hourly fearing inundation if the water sweeps away the railway embankments. Trains run with difficulty. The line is cut in three places between Seville and Cordova. All communication is stopped in the south, toward Huelva and Cadiz. The authorities already estimate the loss at Seville to be over $1,000,000,000, and in the country districts it is impossible to make any estimate at present. The holiday week and fair, festivities will probably have to be suspended, causing a heavy loss to the population. The gales have extended to the south coasts, to the straits of Gibralter even to Malaga and Murcia. The authorities decline to state the loss of life. The Cortes will be asked to vote a large supply for the relief of the flooded districts. The river has inundated four square miles of the town and forty of the country around its mouth.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Neese, late of Gregg twp., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

ELIAS FETTEROLF,
apr7 6t Adm'r.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the estate of John R. Taylor, late of Gregg twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

D. F. TAYLOR,
JOHN SHANNON,
mar24 Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—

Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Metzler, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Centre county, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased to come forward and make prompt payment, and those having claims against decedent to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB METZLER,
31mar6t. Executor.

GOOD TIMBERLAND FORSALE.—51 acres and 80 perches timberland, in Gregg twp., about one-half mile south of Geo. Gentzel's sawmill, near the public road, adjoining lands of Chas. Ripka, Geo. Gentzel and J. D. Decker. The timber consists of good yellow pine, pitch pine, hemlock and chestnut oak. Also HOUSE AND LOTS IN MILLHEIM adjoining J. R. Reifsnyder on the south, Annie Albright, B. O. Deininger and D. A. Musser on the north; containing about one acre, having thereon a dwelling house, with good garden, 40 young apple trees, choice fruit, just beginning to bear; about 20 peach trees, 6 pear trees, and an abundance of grapes, sour cherries, and other fruit; also a well of good water, 30 feet deep, near the house. For further information apply to

JOHN S. AUMAN,
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RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
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Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 18

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Is not a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine. Is wonderfully simple and admirably perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves all the grain, and cleans it ready for market. Runs easily, is constructed durably, is finished beautifully, is the most economical, least expensive, and most satisfactory machine in the market. Will handle wet grain as well as dry. Has no equal in threshing flax and timothy, threshing and cleaning both as well and nearly as rapidly as wheat, and requires no change except the sieves. *Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine made, and can not be overloaded.* Is both over- and under-blast. Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT is *new and very desirable, does the work rapidly and well.* SEPARATORS of the various sizes *fitted for Steam or Horse-Power*, as desired. The Elward, The Pitts, and The Woodbury Horse-Powers, as made by us, are not surpassed by any in the market.

STILLWATER No. 10 ENGINE

For wood or coal fuel; *has a return flue boiler*, making it very economical in fuel. Its cylinder is 7x12. We also make the Stillwater No. 12, and the Minnesota Giant Farm Engines, each having return flues, and fitted for burning straw, wood, or coal. All these Engines are made and finished in the *most perfect manner*, and Traction Attachments can be furnished with any of them if desired. ☞ *For Price-List and Circulars*, address
SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.
Manufacturers, Stillwater, Minn.

PROFIT $1,200.

To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit.—N. E. Farmer.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, A. D., 1881, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The first and final account of H. A. Snyder, executor of &c. of John Masden, late of Liberty township, deceased.

2. The account of Jonathan and Michael Schenck, executors of &c of David Schenck, late of Howard township, deceased.

3. The account of Michael Runkle, administrator of &c. of Margaret Ann Runkle (his wife) late of Spring township, deceased.

4. The account of John D. Decker, administrator of &c. of Geo. W. Faust, late of Potter township, deceased.

5. The account of Wm. Thompson, administrator of &c. of Harriet Klinger, late of College township, deceased.

6. The account of A. O. Furst, executor of &c. of Barbara Smith, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

7. The first and final account of Wilbur F. Reeder, administrator of &c. of Jacob Peters, late of Mississippi, deceased.

8. The first and final account of W. H. Goss, administrator of &c. of Jacob Goss, late of Half-moon township, deceased.

9. The account of Alfred Jones, executor of &c. of Wm. G. Myers, late of the borough of Philipsburg, deceased.

10. The account of Jonathan Weaver, guardian of Harvey C. Weaver, minor child of Solomon Weaver, late of Miles township, deceased.

11. The final account of John Rossman, guardian of George H. Stover, minor child of George Stover, late of Gregg township, deceased.

12. The first and final account of J. H. Wagner, administrator of &c of W. C. Wagner, late of Philipsburg borough, deceased.

13. The account of George B. Coale, administrator of &c. of George Buchanan, late of Gregg township, deceased.

14. The account of Jeremiah Kline and Daniel K. Heckman, executor of &c. of Susana Kline, late of Haines township, deceased.

15. The account of James D. Gentzel, administrator of &c. of John Gentzel, late of Gregg township, deceased.

16. The final account of James W. Runkle, guardian of Etta on Wesley Breon, minor children of Daniel Breon, late of Gregg township, deceased.

1 . The partial account of S. A. Woods, executor of &c. of Eliza Woods, late of Gregg township, deceased.

18. The account of Samuel Gramly, administrator of &c. of George Fredricks, late of Gregg township, deceased.

19. The account of David McIlhattan and John P. Moore, administrators of &c. of Margaret McIlhattan, late of College township, deceased.

20. The account of Jacob Shultz executor of &c. of Magdalene Gerret, late of Miles township, deceased.

21. The final account of Peter Shultz and Henry Etters, executors, of &c. of John Edris, late of College township, deceased.

22. The second account of John Musser, Jr., executer of &c. of J. C. Bricker, late of Harris township, deceased.

23. The account of John Rossman, trustee to sell real estate of &c. of Peter Zeigler, late of Gregg township, deceased.

24. The account of James I. Ross, executor of &c. of John Ross, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

25. The account of David J. Moyer and C. M. Bower, executors of &c. of John Moyer, late of Haines township, deceased.

26. The account of Martha P. Odenkirk and John H. Odenkirk, executors of &c. of George Odenkirk, late of Potter township, deceased.

27. The account of Edward C. Humes, executor of &c. of Lucy Potter, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.

28. The fourteenth annual account of Daniel Rhodes and John Irwin, Jr. surviving trustees under the will of W. A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte, borough, deceased.

29. The first and final account of E. A. Carr, administrator of &c. of Aaron Partridge, late of Milesburg, deceased.

30. The first and final account of H. B. Grove, administrator of &c. of Henry Grove, late of Howard borough, deceased.

31. The final account of Mesh Williams, and J. W. Steward, executors of &c. of Scott Willims, late of Huston township, deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD,
March 28, 1881. Register.

LEWISTOWN
Marble & Granite
WORKS.
D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at
Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere
Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.
I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.
Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.
Respectfully,
14octly CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

—ACRES OF DRESS GOODS.—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Have now such a vast stock of
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,

That were it spread out in square yards it would cover an area as large as a farm of about two hundred acres. This Dress Goods farm in money value would be worth about a *Quarter of a Million Dollars*.

Below we mention a few attractive items taken from our stock of
MEDIUM PRICE DRESS GOODS.

ALL-WOOL GRANITES,
44 inches in width, at 62½ cts.
ALL-WOOL FOULES,
44 inches in width, at 62½ cts.
ALL-WOOL SHOODAS,
44 inches in width, at 75 cts.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
all colors,
36 inches, at 50 cts.
40 inches, at 62½ cts.
40 inches, at 75 cts.
40 inches, at 87½ cts.
CASHMERE BEIGE,
all-wool,
24 inches, 25 cts.
24 inches, 37 cts.
44 inches, 50 cts.
46 inches, 62½ cts.
46 inches, 75 cts.
ALL-WOOL CHECKS,
44 inches in width, at 55 cts.
GERSTER CLOTHS,
34 inches in width, at 45 cts.
SEA SAND CLOTHS,
25 inches in width, at 31 cts.
BELGAIN BEIGE,
23 inches in width, at 31 cts.

SILK MIXED ROMAN STRIPES,
25 inches in width, at 37½ cts.
TWILLED STRIPES,
23 inches in width, at 31 cts.
PLAIDS AND CHECKS,
23 inches in width, at 31 cts
TWILLED PLAIDS,
23 inches in width, at 25 cts
TWILLED MELANGES,
23 inches in width, at 25 cts.
TWILLED BEIGES,
27 inches in width, at 25 cts
TWILLED BEIGES,
23 inches in width, at 18 cts.
MOMIE CLOTHS,
27 inches in width, at 25 cts
ALL-WOOL SUITINGS,
24 inches in width, at 20 cts
ALL-WOOL CHECKS,
24 inches in width, at 25 cts
GRANITE CHECKS,
22 inches in width, at 20 cts.
HALF WOOL CASHMERES,
22 inches in width, at 15 cts.

Every lady living at a distance from Philadelphia should send for a specimen number of the *Journal of the Household*, an illustrated monthly fashion paper the size of Harper's Bazaar. It contains much interesting reading matter, and its illustrations and pieces of all kinds of Dry Goods are of much value to out of town consumers.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Market Street to Filbert. - N. W. Cor. Eighth Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

1855. BAUGH'S FERTILIZERS HAVE STOOD FIELD TESTS OF 25 YEARS. 1881.
BUSHELS, NOT ACRES. SAVE MONEY BY USING
BAUGH'S TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR PHOSPHATE
PRICE $25 PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.
--Baugh's Economical Fertilizer--
FOR POTATOES, CONTAINING
4 TO 5 PER CENT OF SULPHATE OF POTASH.
PRICE $30 PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.
Baugh's Special Fertilizer for Tobacco
ALL GOODS SOLD ON A GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE UPON APPLICATION.
Address---Baugh & Sons, 20 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale By J. H. LONG, FLEMINGTON, CLINTON CO., PA.
10feb13t Agent for Clinton and Centre Counties.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
AT CAMP'S,
Centre Hall, ... Penna.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PAINTED CHAMBER SUITS,
BUREAUS, SINKS, LOUNGES
WASHSTANDS, BEDSTEADS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
BKEAKFAST TABLES,
PARLOR TABLES,
WOOD and CANE SEAT CHAIRS,
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES.

All our goods as represented or money refunded. Call and see us before purchaseing elsewhere, as we know we can suit you in Prices and quality. Remember we will not be undersold.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.
We keep on hand all the latest and BEST STYLES of COFFINS and CASKETS, Burial Robes and Shrouds.
3feb3m WM. R. CAMP.

S. & A. LOEB.
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED
ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

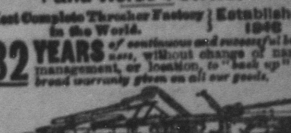
Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United Staes, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

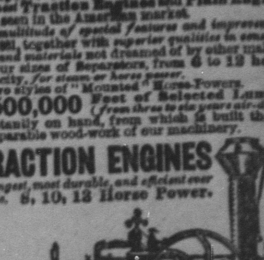
Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDERN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,
Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.
9 ept tf

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
VIBRATOR
THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.
Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. | Established 1848.
32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.



STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.
A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.
7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.
TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.



Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

A GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY
Is the Loss of
MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Seminal Emmissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
....This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. We have also a sure cure for Tape Worm.
Address
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post Office Box. 4586. 7oct 1y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., [illegible] Beekman Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED. Big pay. Light work. Steady employment. Samples free. Address, M. L. BYRN, [illegible] Nassau Street, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
27 jan 6m JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

BOSTWICK'S
GIANT
RIDING SAW
MACHINE

This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine
is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one. ☞ AGENTS WANTED.—Illustrated circular and terms Free. Address FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

Farmers'
SUPPLY STORE
—BY—
Alexander & Co.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

We sell:
Corn Shellers with cleaners. Telegraph Hay and Straw Cutters, Fodder Cutter and Crusher, Farmers' Chop Mills.

CONKLIN WAGONS.
Farm and road wagons, for one, two and four horses. Broad tire wagon for farmers. Broad-tire, low-wheeled wagons for lumbermen. Wide and narrow track wagons.
The CONKLIN WAGONS are made of the best material, are highly finished, run lighter, stand more wear, last longer than any other wagon.

CORTLAND
Buggies, Phaetons and Platform Spring Wagons. PRICES LOW. We guarantee the above buggies, &c. to be first class goods.

Chilled Plows.
OLIVER CHILLED PLOW, SYRACUSE STEEL and CHILLED PLOWS, common iron beam plows, shares and other repairs.

Cayuga Plaster,
FINELY GROUND,
—AT THE—
Lowest Prices
POWDER.
Blasting, Rifle and Sporting Powder on hand, at wholesale prices. Also Fuse.

FAIRBANKS SCALES,
ALL SIZES.
SEEDS.
Clover, Hungarian, Lawn, Timothy, and a full line of other grass seeds.
Store opposite the Bush House.
Alexander & Co.
BELLEFONTE.
may

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ..................Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, April 14, '81

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Communion in the Evang. church of this place on Sabbath of next week.

—The weather Sunday and Monday fine, Tuesday and Wednesday rain.

—Do you need a good boot or shoe? Try Doll & Mingle Bellefonte.

—What pets are we constantly tramping under our feet? Carpets.

—Read the advertisement of the New York clothing store.

There are 60 cases of small-pox in the Berks county alms house.

—Scarlet fever is still raging near Pleasant Gap. We are informed that Dr. Jacobs alone has 19 cases in that section.

—Several advertisements and communications for this week we could not reach, and will appear in our next.

—We direct the attention of our readers to the dental card of Dr. Hosterman, who is a regular graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. All in need should secure his services.

—You get 16 ounces to the pound; 36 inches to the yard; highest prices for produce, and lowest prices for goods at the New Cash Store of Whitmer & Co., Spring Mills.

—Mr. Samuel Shunk, residing in the southeastern part of Gregg, died of scarlet fever last week. A child of his died of same disease a few days before. There are other cases in that section.

—The immense stock of walking shoes, slippers, etc., at Doll & Mingle's, Bellefonte, is said to be the finest ever brought to these parts.

—Judge Linn fell on the steps at his residence in Williamsport on Tuesday evening of last week, sustaining a fracture of the bone of the right arm below the elbow.

—The little ones love it, and often cry for more—what? "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," which cures them of coughs, colds, and whooping cough.

—Remember that Doll & Mingle positively guarantee satisfaction. If you need anything in their line try them. Read their adv.

—Notice change in Bauland & Newman's advertisement this week. They are the most enterprising firm in Bellefonte, doing all they can to make their stores the headquarters for all kinds of ladies' and gents' goods. They mean just what they say—and no getting around it.

—The anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. held in the Lutheran church on last Saturday evening was well attended, and left a good impression on the minds of all as to its work. A public meeting will be held in the Loop church on Sunday a week, at which they invite all to be be present.

—In the Ladies' department Bauland & Newman, Bellefonte, have the biggest Stock to be found in the central part of the state. They are offering inducements that cannot fail but attract attention and draw a still larger trade than they have. Give them a call.

—We are always pleased to have a kind note from our esteemed friend, C. H. Sperring, one of the civil engineers on our railroad, with headquarters at this place. Mr. Sperring thinks it is an outrage that the company has left the road unfinished so long, in which he but expresses the feelings of our own people.

—When our friend Cleve Dinges gets his stock of Spring and Summer goods he will make you open your eyes at the bargains that will then be offered.

—There is an effort making to erect a Reformed church and organize a new congregation at Spring Mills, and classis which meets at Lebanon will be petioned in this behalf. The new congregation would become a part of the Aaronsburg charge.

—Bad blood always causes trouble. It may be a family fight, or boils, pimples, itch, tetter, &c.; but no matter, "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher," is the cure-all.

—Harry English, who was convicted of forgery at the January term of the Elk county court, was sentenced by the court at Ridgway, Wednesday of last week, to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Allegheny City and to pay a fine of $500.

—We would like to give a word of advice in regard to purchasing goods for Spring and Summer, and will tell all to wait till Dinges gets back from the cities when a first class stock can be found to select from.

—On Monday, as life-ins. agent John H. Miller, of our town, was driving a pair of ponies (Jerry Miller's) in company with John Kennedy, the spindle of one of the hind wheels of the buggy broke, near Shiloh church and Mr. Miller was thrown out. The team ran off, making rather bad work with the buggy. None of the gentlemen sustained any serious injury.

—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at all times, and under all circumstamces, act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. Addres Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass, for circulars.

—Rev. A. A. Kerlin has accepted a call to the Water Street charge, and this week removes from M'Alevy's Fort to Alexandria, Huntingdon county. Mr. Kerlin has served his late charge at M'Alevy's Fort 8 years, and leaves it now of his own accord under a sense of duty, and with the regret of his late flock, with whom he parts on the best of terms. We wish him equal success in his new charge.

—Prices are so low at the New Cash Store at Spring Mills, that the boys call it the "regulator," and some of the older folk sagely remark that if this downward tendency continues "we will yet get goods absolutely for nothing at the New Cash Store."

—Sechler & Co. are now in full blast for the spring trade. They are provided with a new stock of everything in the line of groceries in season, and the best the market affords. It is an important matter to have every article of groceries used in the family pure and unadulterated. Much sickness is often caused in families where proper regard is not had to this fact. Nothing will cause a disordered stomach sooner than impure, adulterated and unwholesome food—from these spring fevers, aches and pains. When you make a purchase at Sechler's you run no risk in the quality of the article you get, as they never permit trash to enter their store, and warrant all they sell you.

The Czar's murderers have been senenced to be hanged. One is a lady of noble birth.

—Do you know that all goods have been marked down to almost nothing, at Dinges' in order to make room for his large Spring Stock?

BLACKSMITHING. Mr. B. F. Wiser having opened shops opposite the Lutheran Church, at Centre Hall, offers his services to the people of this vicinity in all the branches of blacksmithing. With many years of experience he feels his work will render satisfaction, and kindly asks a share of patronage. 7ap3m

—A thorough and safe remedy is Dr Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. 17mar 5t.

—Nothing so good for Headache and Dyspepsia as Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. All Druggists sell them. 17mar 5t.

—Pool's Signal Service Barometer, or Storm Glass and Thermometer combined, for sale by J. O. Deininger Centre Hall. Price only $1.00. Pretty and useful, should be in every family. 24 feb.2m

—On Monday night, 4th, a bold attempt was made to rob the dwelling of Mr. Jonathan Harter, of Millheim, says the *Journal*. At about one o'clock in the night, Mr. Harter, who sleeps up stairs, heard an unusual noise below. He quickly and quietly went down a flight of steps that enter the kitchen and tried to open the door quietly, but the creaking of the hinges, he thinks, must have frightened the burglars, who made a hasty flight. Mr. Harter found the window hoisted and securely fastened with a chisel that was tightly stuck between the sash and frame, no doubt to leave an easy retreat for the robbers in case of emergency. On looking out he saw two men walking the street, but made no attempts to go after them.

—All the houses in Bellefonte have been taken up, which indicates a revival of trade there, which we are pleased to note. The most crowded quarter is the Philad Branch clothing hall, where Lewins puts out bundles of clothing to the hundreds who constantly stream in and out there for his remarkably cheap suits.

—On Monday Constable Solt took Jim Zeigler to Bellefonte as a guest to Sheriff Spangler. It appears that on Friday Jim borrowed one of Mr. Benner's horses, without his knowledge or consent. He then borrowed a sulky of Jno. Odenkirk's upon the same arrangement and started for Mifflin county. At Potters Mills James was full of business and proposed to sell his rig; reaching Mifflin county he again meant biz and tried to dispose of the property, when Mr. Benner came on and headed him off. The horse, sulky and James were brought back here, James returning on foot, and on Monday he was taken on a warrant by the constable for thus going ahead of correct business principles.

—Who is your friend? It is the man who deals fairly with you and does not cheat or does not in any manner take the long pull on you in his dealings with you. Now where do you find this now-a-days, so rare a specimen of humanity? Why, let it be known all the world over that it is Samuel Lewins, of the Philad. Branch clothing hall, as all have found out who have purchased any clothing there. Nothing pleases Lewins more than to please his customers and do them good.

—Judge Rishel—that is our pleasant looking fellow citizen, John Rishel, of Potter, who has permitted the use of his name for associate judge—reports that out of 61 scaps of bees he lost 51 by last winter's severe cold. The Judge has been a successful bee farmer, but we suspect his pile of honey will be somewhat abreviated this summer.

—None but the freshest groceries ar kept at Dinges' and you can depend on getting a pure article when you purchase there.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Fisher was laid up from neuralgia a few days ago.

—Preisdent Shortlidge of State College, has resigned his position.

—Hon. S. Gilliland honored the REPORTER with a visit the other day.

—Our old friend, Fayette Moore, peeped into our sanctum the other day.

—Mr. J. C. Rice, formerly of Juniata county, has taken charge of the Stone Mill; he is a good miller.

—General Beaver will deliver the Decoration day address, next May, at Wilkesbarre.

—Messrs Em. Cronmiller and Geo. Kister of Aaronsburg, visited the REPORTER Tuesday.

—Mr. Chas. Derstine, of Lewistown, is home on a visit. He looks as though that place agreed with him.

—Mr. Henry Wolf and family, of Miles, will accompany Mr. John Hosterman and wife on a trip to Kansas in May.

—Mr. Aaron Runkle will open his spring term of school on the 18th next, and would be pleased to have all who have children to send to school to give him a trial.

—Mr. J. A. Long and lady, of Linden Hall, visited the REPORTER office, to inspect the *modus operandi* of setting type, printing papers, etc., which to Mrs. Long was quite an interesting work.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Prof. D. M. Wolf's School will open April 18th. Geo. Korman bought Lydia Wingard's lot of ground and is going to build a house on it, ready to move into before harvest. This place will be booming this summer—8 or 10 houses are going up, and as many more parties are looking around for lots to build next year. This place would be a nice opening for a printer—lots of news. G.

Sunday school opened at this place on last Sunday by electing the following officers: Superintendent, the venerable Peter Wilson; Secretary, G. B. Crawford; Librarian. J. I. Condo.

Already extensive preparations are going on for the erection of a large hotel, on Guinea Hill. The hotel is to be a summer resort.

We are glad to record that Mr. S. A. Woods, who has been lying very low for the past three or four weeks, is slowly recovering. Mrs. Jane Nofsker is also very sick.

That prince of fishermen, Mr. Reuben Kline is kept busy hauling out the suckers. Where Rube cant catch any it is no use in others trying. PEDRO.

—The fastest time made was 2,17, except the fellow who purchased a suit of clothes last week from Lewins, manager of the Philadelphia Branch, who got a bargain so good that, in his joy, he took a straight cut home to his mamma, one mile away, and actually made it in 59 seconds. This beats the big engine, No. 10, that we read so much about.

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

Half the medicine taken by the sick, is simply sent on exploring expeditions. Kidney-Wort has a specific and understood effect in curing bad cases of kidney and liver trouble, with constipation. Its combined action on the different organs of the secretory system gives it its wonderful success. The most difficult cases are being cured everywhere.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The spring term of this Select School, located at Centre Hall, Pa., will begin on the 18th of April, 1881.

All persons desiring to obtain a thorough English or Classical Education, are respectfully invited to attend its sessions. Tuition from $4 to $8 per term. Boarding at very reasonable rates. For further particulars address.

H. F. BITNER, A. M., Principal.
1mar 4t Centre Hall, Pa

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Centre, and that application will be made at the next session of said Court to grant the same.

John Anderson,	Bellefonte boro.	Eating House.
H C Yeager,	do	Saloon.
Fred'k Smith.	do	Eating House
Ed Brown, Jr.	do	Tavern.
Herry Brockerhoff,	do	do
Dan'l Garman,	do	do
W. R. Teller,	do	do
G. E. Parker,	Philipsburg boro.	Saloon
John Ramsdale,	do	Tavern
Robert Lloyd,	do	do
C. A. Faulkner,	do	do
James Passmore,	do	do
Jeffrey Hayes,	Rush twp.	do
Jonathan Kreamer,	Millheim boro.	do
W. S. Musser,	do	do
J. H. Odenkirk,	Potter twp.	do
David J. Meyer,	do	do
D. H. Ruhl,	do	do
P. H. Stover,	Penn twp.	do
John G. Uzzle,	Snowshoe twp.	do
Geo Hazel,	do	do
Samuel Boyer,	do	Eating House
James L Delong,	Liberty twp.	Tavern.
Gottlieb Haag,	Spring twp.	do
H G. Shaffer,	Haines twp.	do
Henry Robb,	Walker twp.	do
Emanuel Brown,	Miles twp,	Saloon
Alois Kohlbecker,	Boggs twp.	Tavern
Jacob Cooke,	Howard boro.	do
Geo. Miller,	Gregg,	Tavern
E. T. Livingston,	Ferguson,	Tavern
D. P. Peters,	Snowshoe.	"

J. C. HARPER,
Proth'y.

—We recently made a visit around and through the different business places in Bellefonte, and were notably attracted to the store in which Messrs. S. & A. Loeb have carried and held on to an ever increasing business for thirty years. To begin with they have one rule which is strictly adhered to—they never offer brits, place every article at the very lowest price, and in that way have given our farmers the very best satisfaction. They start out by attracting the farmer, keeping all classes of general merchandize, they supply him without he being compelled to go to a dozen different stores to find all his varied wants. There they take his produce at a fair price—not like most of our short-sighted merchants, who only take the farmer's produce when it is scarce and in demand—but always, whether plenty or scarce. Having bought this produce and dealt with the farmer, they are then prepared for the laboring man better than any of their competitors. Another of their rules, which is strictly adhered to is, Produce is always sold at the prices for which it is bought. The one profit satisfies them. That is the reason why lard, bacon, butter, eggs, potatoes and all the products of the farm are generally found there at less prices than are generally charged at most of our other stores. Their assortment is always very large and varied, and includes full stocks of what many of our stores deal in exclusively, such as dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, notions, carpets, groceries, queensware, and in fact almost anything you may want.

—If you want to be a successful fisherman and enjoy the sport, the first thing necessary is to have good tackle. This you can supply yourself with at very little cost at Deschner's, Bellefonte, who keeps the best assortment of rods lines, hooks, flies reels, artificial bait, baskets, etc., for all kinds of fishing. Go and see his stock.

GRATEFUL WOMAN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.—Courant.

ATEMPT ON HARCOURT'S LIFE.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A London dispatch states. A parcel was received today from Manchester addressed to Sir William Harcourt, who requested the police to open it. The box was found to contain a loaded pistol. This attempt upon the life of Harcourt has caused a profound sensation.

—The Pennsvalley rail road should be finished, for it would pay just to carry the goods and passengers who constantly travel to the Philadelphia Branch for cheap clothing. Push on the road, as promised, and no longer be guilty of this injustice to our people.

MARRIED.

On 22 ult., John T. Coxey of Boalsburg, and Miss Rebecca I. Shope, of Milesburg.

DIED.

At Booneville, Clinton county, of consumption, on 2nd inst., Ira P. Bechtol, aged 28 years and 7 months.

OBITUARY.

PLEASANT GAP, April 10.

Our town, which has seemed to bear a charmed existence in regard to disease and sickness, has suddenly been awakened to the stern reality of the existence of the messenger of death, scarlet fever, that terrible enemy of youth, has been in our midst but a few weeks and yet eight newly-made mounds in the Lutheran cemetery mark the resting place of its victims, and homes that a few short weeks ago were so cheerful and happy have been called on to part with some loved one, and to-day are crying out in their grief and praying to the great and merciful Father above to afflict no harder; but at the present writing it seems as though the course of the terrible destroyer could not be stayed and it was determined to reach the heart of the family circle in our community, regardless of the precaution taken by families having the disease, that it may not become spread and the untiring efforts of the best of physicians to hold it in check. We hear every day of new cases, although great care is taken by parents that their children may not be thrown in contact with those having the fever. It is indeed a sad time for Pleasant Gap, although we were visited at different times with the small-pox, and at one time the dysentery carried off several children in a few days time, yet never in the past have the people been called on to endure a trial like the present one. One family has followed three children to their graves and the fourth and last is now hovering between life and death. But the most sad and severe shock the community has yet felt was the sudden death of James Linn Harrison, who died April 3d, after an illness of only a few days. He was a young man just blooming into manhood; possessed of many good and noble qualities; the pride of his family and a general favorite with his friends everywhere. He will be sadly missed. what makes his death seem the more sad was, that while owing to the nature of the disease, his young friends and companions and even his own brothers could not see him during his illness. His funeral was largely attended considering the fear that is felt in regard to the fever, and we doubt if there ever was a more sad occasion for all.

Thus ended the short life here on earth of one whose prospects and hopes were among the brightest, almost his last words were, "I see the pearly gates ajar." The deceased was a member of the Methodist Sunday-school and Pleasant Gap Band. His loss will be deeply felt by all. F. M.

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,

DENTIST,

Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Luth Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, when administered. 14apr.

FARM FOR SALE.—

Will be sold at public Sale, on the premises, in Georges Valley, on TUESDAY, MAY 17, at 2 o'clock, the following valuable real estate of M. Decker, dec'd:

A FARM OF 140 ACRES, thereon erected a two-story House, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings, with running water near the door; a good Orchard with all kinds of apples and peaches, and all under good fence. About 50 acres are good TIMBERLAND. Also a SAWMILL on the tract. Terms made known on day of sale.

M. J. DECKER,
GREEN DECKER,
SUSAN DECKER,
apr7 Executors.

Assignee's Sale.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Miles twp., near Stover's, on Friday, April 22nd, 1881.

All that certain tract or piece of land bounded by lands of Jeremiah Haines, Geo. Wolfert and others, containing sixty acres more or less, about twenty acres cleared, the balance in timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, when terms will be made known by

J. H. REIFSNYDER,
31mar td Assignee of Geo. Feidler.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday, 23d day of April, A. D. 1881, at 1 30 o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate of the defendants, to wit:

No. 1.

Suit of Michael Stiver vs. Adam Stover, et al, Ven. Ex., No. 12, April T. 1881. Debt, $303 85. Dale, att'y.

All that certain lot of timber land situate in Harris township Centre county Pa Bounded and described as follows to wit, on the north side of Tussey mountain adjoining lands late of George Boal on the north, James Irvin on the east and west, and Centre Furnace on the south, beginning at stones thence south 26½°, east 40 perches to a stone thence south 72½°, west 212 perches to a chestnut oak thence north 26½°, west 40 perches to stones thence north 72½°, east 212 perches to place of beginning, containing 49 acres and 75 perches and allowance. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Adam, Jonathan, Samuel, David, William and H. M. Stover.

No. 2.

Suit of Mary Lynch vs. Philip Carper, Ven. Ex., No. 59, April T. 1881. Debt $2275 00. Furst att'y.

All that certatn lot or piece of land situate in Patton township Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows, Beginning at a post being the northeast corner of Penna Furnace Campany lands thence along said land south 30¼° east 126 perches to small white oak thence along lands of Thompson, McCoy & Co., north 56° east 176½ perches to stones thence along land of Thompson, McCoy & Co. north 34° west 125 perches to stones thence along lands of Jeremiah Mayes, south 56° west 169 perches to place of beginning—containing 127 acres 100 perches and allowance, thereon erected a two-story frame house bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized takn in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip Carper.

No. 3.

Suit of George A. Bowes use of vs Julia Dolan Exect'x Ven. Ex. No. 60 April T. 1881. Debt, $16 96. Heinle att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows to wit, bounded on the north by an alley, on the south by the canal, on the east by the Thomas estate, on the west by Shirk's heirs—containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, thereon erected a small dwelling house &c. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Julia Dolan, Executrix of &c. of Thomas Dolan deceased.

No. 4.

Suit of Rosa Pierce use of vs J. H. Pierce, Fi. Fa., No. 45, April T. 1881. Debt $1962 50. A. & B. att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows to wit, bounded on the south by North front street, on the east by Laurel street, on the west by lot of Mrs. Myers and on the north by Second street, fronting on North street 66 feet and extending along Laurel street 220 feet. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, two large store rooms, a ware room, marble yard, stable and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. H. Pierce.

No. 5.

Suit of J. H. Pierce use of vs Daniel Butler Fi. Fa. No. 83 April T. 1881. Debt $237 85. A. & B. att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Rush township Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows, bounded on the south by the Whitecomb property, on the east by lands of the old Swartz property and others and on the north by lands of the Whitecomb property—containing 70 acres more or less, thereon erected a one and half story frame house, log barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Butler.

No. 6.

Suit of W. H. Blair et al vs John Copenhaver, Fi. Fa. No. 61 April T. 1881 Debt $1750. B. att'y.

All that certain lot of unseated land situated in Rush township Centre county Penna. Surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated the 13th day of March A. D. 1794, granted to Mary Smith—containing 433 acres and 153 perches and allowance.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of unseated land situate in Rush township Centre county Penna, adjoining the above described tract, surveyed on a warrant dated March 13th 1794, granted to Daniel Turner—containing 433 acres 153 perches and allowances.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of unseated land situate in Rush township Centre county Penna, adjoining the last mentioned tract surveyed on a warrant dated 13th day of March 1794 and granted to James Turner, containing 433 acres and 153 perches and allowance. The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad running through these several tracts.

ALSO.

All these certain tracts of unseated land situate in Rush township Centre county Penna, surveyed in pursuance of a waraant dated the 16th day of May 1793 granted to John Musser—containing 433 acres and 153 perches and allowance.

ALSO.

One other situate in Rush township, Centre county Penna, adjoining on the north by a tract surveyed on a warrant dated 16th day of May 1793 granted to Richard Peters. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Copenhaver.

No. 7.

Suit of H. M. Ligget et al use of vs John D Gardner Fi. Fa. No. 62 April T. 1881. Debt $1000 00. Love att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Liberty township Centre county Penna. on the main road leading from Lock Haven to Milesburg. Bounded and described as follows to wit, on the north by lands of Michael Shank, on the west by lands of heirs of Samuel Bechdol, on the south by Bald Eagle Creek, on the east by lands of Benjamin Liggett now owned by P. B. Crider—containing one hundred acres and allowance of six per cent. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John D. Gardner.

No. 8.

Suit of the First Nat. Bank of Bellefonte vs J. H. Wagoner et al Fi. Fa. No. 38 April T. 1881. Debt $2150. B. & Y. att'y's.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant's in and to all that certain tract of land situate in the township of Rush, in the county of Centre Penna, in the warrantee name of John Hambright and described according to a survey made thereof by David Hough on 30th of August 1858, viz, beginning at a pine tree corner thence extending by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, north 55¼° east 314 perches more or less to a white pine a corner thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Casper Shaffner, south 38¼° east 233¼ perches more or less to a red oak tree or black oak fallen thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Robert Speer, south 51¼° west 32 perches more or less to a post thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Geo. Huffnagle, north 38½° west 232 perches more or less to place of beginning—containing 433 acres and 100 perches and allowance according to said Hough survey.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of defendants in and to all that certain tract of land situate in the township of Rush, in the county of Centre aforesaid, in the warrantee name af Andrew Graff, bounded and described as follows, beginning at a hemlock tree a corner, thence extending north 50° west 320 perches more or less to a pine tree corner thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Christian Musser, south 40° east 230 perches more or less to a sugar tree a corner, thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of John Hambright, south 50° west 320 perches more or less to a pine tree corner thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Sebastian Graff, north 40° east 230 perches more or less to place of beginning—Containing 433 acres and 153 perches more or less.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in an to all that portion of a tract of land situated partly in the township of Rush county of Centre and partly in the township of Morris in the county of Clearfield, lying and being in the township of Rush aforesaid, upon which are erected two frame houses, an old saw mill and other outbuildings, the whole tract being bounded and described as follows, on the north by lands late of the estate of Henry Loraine deceased, on the east by lands late of —— and Kyler, on the south by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff and on the west by lands lately of Brenner & Co.—contaiding 407 acres and 138 perches more or less, surveyed the 1st day of April 1793 on a warrant in the name of Christian Musser.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendent in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg, in the county of Centre aforesaid. Bounded and described as follows, beginning at a post corner of William Ward's lot and running by said Ward's line north 59½° east 230 feet to corner of Ward's lot thence south 31¼° east 66 feet to post thence south —° west by land of Chester Munson 184 feet to post corner on the line of graded road thence by the same 68 feet to the place of beginning having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house.

ALSO.

All the right, title and the interest of the defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Rush in the county of Centre aforesaid Bounded and described as follows, beginning at a post on the west side of the Spruce Creek and Philipsburg Turnpike road adjoining lands late of R. K. Meihan thence by said land north 80° west 51 9-10 perches to hemlock thence by land of Chester Munson north 9½° east 11½ perches to post thence by land now or late of Wesley Ruuk, south 80° east 51 9 10 perches to post on turnpike thence along the same south 9½° west 11½ perches to place of beginning—containing 3 acres 129 and 3-10 perches and no buildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Rush in the county of Centre aforesaid, situate on the west side of the turnpike leading from Tyrone to Philipsburg, about three fourths of a mile south of the borough of Philipsburg, bounded on the north-west and south by lands now or lately of John W. Mattern, thereon erected a two story frame or plank dwelling house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John H. Wagoner, adm'r of &c of William C. Wagoner, deceased, Mrs. Wagoner mother, John H. Wagoner brother and heir of said deceased, and John H. Wagoner defendant of said Wm. C. Wagoner, deceased.

No. 9.

Suit of Nathan Kephart vs Sarah Thomas. Debt $169 38. Fi. Fa., No 63 April T. 1881, A. & B., att'ys.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Central City, Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows, viz, bounded on the west by Moose Run, on the north by Emanuel Schroyer, on the east by Campbell & Sons and on the south by the Bald Eagle and Tyrone Railroad—containing one-half an acre more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sarah Thomas.

No. 10.

Suit of Daniel McBride vs Elias Zimmerman Fi. Fa. No. 68 April T. 1881. Debt $525, A. & B. att'ys

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in Benner township Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows, to wit, beginning at a pine tree thence south 34° east 200 perches to a black oak thence north 56 east 16 perches to a hickory thence north 38° east 131 perches to stones thence north 33° west 159½ perches to stone thence south 56° west 143½ perches to the place of beginning—containing 152 acres and 52 perches and allowance. Thereon erected a two-story log house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boggs Township, Centre county Penna., bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by Margaret Gregg, on the east by Adam Schroyer, on the south by E B Poorman and on the west by public road, containing one-fourth acre, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boggs Twp., Centre County Penna., bounded and described as follows viz Bounded on the north by Margaret Gregg, on the east by same, on the west by A. Poorman and others and on the south by Bald Eagle creek, containing one-fourth acre more or less. No buildidgs.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Marion township, Centre county, Penna., bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Henderson, on the east by lands of Thomas J Lewis, on the south by lands of Curtin & Co. and a tract of land in warrantee name of Wm. A. Thomas and on the west by lands of Adam Harter, containing 115 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elias Zimmerman.

No. 11.

Suit of Jacob Pletcher and L. F. Metzler, Exrs., vs. Jacob A Walker. Fi. Fa., No. 66, April Term, 1881. Debt $480. A. & B., atty's.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Curtin township, Centre county, Penna., bounded and described as follows viz: Bounded on the west by Jacob Pechtol estate, on the north by —— Confer and Daniel Pechtol, on the east by —— Confer and on the south by Jacob Pechtol estate, containing 140 acres more or less. Thereon erected a one and a half story log house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob A. Walker.

No. 12.

Suit of Bellefonte B. & L. Association vs. Charles McCafferty.

All those two certain messuages, tenements and tracts of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county. Pa., bounded and described as follows: One thereof beginning at a corner of Allegheny street and alley twenty feet north of lots of Robert Valentine, thence north 200 feet along said street, thence east 200 feet to land of Wm McClelland and Charles McCafferty, thence south along said land 200 feet to an alley, thence west 200 to the place of beginning. The said tract lying on the east side of Allegheny street. No building.

The other thereof lying on the west side of Allegheny street: Beginning at a corner of Allegheny street and an alley 20 feet north of lots sold by James A Beaver to Jos. L Birkey, thence north 100 feet to lands of Charles McCafferty thence west along said lands 200 feet to other lands of said McCafferty; thence south 100 feet to an alley, thence east along said alley 200 feet to place of beginning. No buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by Cherry alley, on the east by lot of John Cox, on the south by Bishop street and on the west by lot of R D Cumming, said lot fronting 60 feet on Bishop street and being known and designated as lot No 81 in the general plan of said borough. Thereon erected a two-story double frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Shortlidge & Co. on the east by other lands of Chas McCafferty on the south by a street and on the west by other lot Charles McCafferty, now occupied in part by Michael Kelley, having a front of twenty feet on said street and extending back 200 feet to lands of Shortlidge & Co. Thereon erected a double frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles McCafferty.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Feiri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday the 16th day of April A. D., 1881, at 2 P. M., the following described Real Estate of the defendant (who waives inquistion) to wit:

All the defendants interest of, in and to the following messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Snowshoe township, Centre county, Pennsylvania.

One thereof bounded by lands in the warrantee name of James Tompkins, Richard Jones, Samuel Witherill, Samuel Slack Andrew Slack and James Gilliland, and containing four hundred and thirty-five acres and allowance, more or less, and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Hugh Slack, dated April 15th, 1794. Twelve or fifteen acres cleared and under cultivation.

ALSO,

One other thereof, bounded by lands in the warrantee names of Hugh Slack, James Slack, Henry Slack and James Gilliland, and containing four hundred and seventy-one acres, and one hundred and twelve perches, and allowance, more or less, and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Andrew Slack, dated April 15th 1794.

ALSO,

One other thereof bounded by lands in the warrantee names of Peter Hall, Samuel Tompkins, Henry Wheeler, Hugh Slack and others, and containing three hundred and eighty acres and allowances, more or less, and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to James Tompkins, dated March 23d, 1793. Thereon erected a saw mill and a lot of tenant houses.

ALSO,

One other thereof bounded by land in the warrantee names of James Gilliland, James Tompkins and others, and containing four hundred and sixteen acres and allowance, more or less, and surveyed on a warrant to Peter Hall, dated March 23d, 1793. Thereon erected a small house and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

One other thereof bounded by lands in the warrantee names of Peter Hall, James Tompkins, Hugh Slack and others, and containing three hundred and forty-eight acres more or less, and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to James Gilliland, and dated the 18th day of September, 1848. Thereon erected a house and other buildings.

ALSO,

One other thereof beginning at a corner, thence by Moshannon town lots and land of the heirs of E. Ide, deceased, north 2° east 116 seven-tenths perches to a corner, thence by lot of Wm. Askey, south 62°, east 13 seven-tenths perches to a corner, thence by same north 2°, east 13 seventenths perches to a corner, thence by same noth 62° west 18 seventh tenths perches to a corner, thence by same north 62°, west 13 seventh-tenths perches to a corner, thence north 76°, east 114 perches to a corner, thence south 54°, east 113 perches to a corner, thence south 46°, west 83 perches to a corner, thence north 87½°, west 92½ perches to the place of beginning and containing one hundred and twenty three acres and twelve perches more or less, and being known as the Daniel Bechtol farm. Thereon erected a dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

One other thereof beginning at a corner on the northern line of the Hugh Slack tract, thence north 2°, east 159 perches to a corner, thence south 88°, east 56 perches to a corner, thence south 10°, east 37 perches to a corner, thence south 2°, west 80 perches to a corner, thence south 76° west 114 perches to a corner, thence north 2°, east 14 perches to a corner, thence north 88°, west 58 perches to the place of beginning and containing 163 acres and 123 perches more or less, and being known as the Martha Bechtol farm, thereon erected a house and barn. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the defendant.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff.

THE GREAT

"BEE HIVE"

STORES.

Having given the Gents' Department ample time to explain its good qualities we will now turn our attention to the Ladies, Department, to which we are paying our utmost attention to have the most complete in Centre county. We do not like to include Philadelphia, but in most departments they can not beat us.

Our Mr. Bauland has just returned from the East, having purchased the largest and finest stock of Dry Goods for cash ever brought to Bellefonte, which we will sell for cash at such low prices as to astonish the public.

As the amount of goods purchased for this Spring is so immense, it will be impossible this time to mention many specialties. We expect most of our goods will be here this week, and will try to have them ready for sale during this week

We wish to inform you of a few bargains that will not be sold again for the money. These prices defy competition: One Case of Cotton Beiges or Wash Poplins at 8 cents per yard, which one of the large Philadelphia houses is making such a fuss about, and their price is 10 cents. One case of Atlantic Casimer at 12 cents per yard, a big bargain in Philadelphia at 12½, but are cheap at 15 cents per yard One lot of all Wool Cashmeres, Black and Colored, yard wide, at 40 cents per yard, cheap at 50 cents per yard, and a great many other bargains too numerous too mention.

Our stock of silk is complete. A full line of Plain and Fancy Silks from 50 cents per yard and upwards.

Ladies, you can afford to waste a full day to look at our stock of Lawns, Madras, Ginghams, and choice Cambrics. We have about one-half case of Madras, Gingham at 13 cents per yard, which are selling in Philadelphia at 15 cents per yard.

In domestics we have everything that is manufactured, and as we buy these goods direct from the mills, we will sell them at jobber's prices. Call and examine for yourself.

To Housekeepers we are a blessing, as we are selling such goods for so little money that the expense of fitting up a house is a trifle. Just think, Linen Damask at 20 cents per yard; all Linen Napkins at 65 cents per dozen; Towels 5 cents each, and everything else in proportion.

Shoes, shoes, shoes, at such low prices that we will not mention any this time,

Now, about Carpets, which is a very important thing to everyone, we just have the prettiest stock ever shown, all new styles and all new prices. They are so cheap that we expect to have our stock sold in 30 days.

All the novelties in Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Ties, and Fancy Goods.

We add this Spring a new Department to our already immense stock, which will please the Ladies A full line of Muslin Underwear, especially manufactured for us, made of the best workmanship, for less money than you can make them at home.

Our Notion and Small wear Departments are always complete.

Samples sent free on application, special attention paid to mail orders,

It is our aim to supply the public with all their wants in our line, and any article not on hand, no matter how small a quantity is wanted, or how small the purchase is, we will procure it for them.

An early call is solicited.

Respectfully,

Bauland & Newman,

The originators of the one price system in Bellefonte,

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 1 00, No 2, 90, No 3, 70	
Rye,	75c
Corn, ears, per bu.	37 c.
Corn, shelled.	45c.
Oats,	35c.
Buckwheat,	50c.
Barley,	55 to 60c.
Cloverseed,	6c to 7c per lb
Plaster, ground per ton,	$10.00
Flour, per bbl	$4.50
Butter,	22c.
Tallow,	6c.
Lard,	8c.
Ham,	12c.
Shoulders	8c
Bacon or side,	8c
Eggs per doz.	14c

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

Ready for Spring!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOOTS & SHOES.

We have received an immense stock of Boots and Shoes direct from the Manufacturers, which were bought at the Lowest Cash Price, thereby enabling us to sell a good, reliable Shoe at the price shoddy goods were generally sold for.

We deal in goods that we can recommend. Ask us whether a Shoe is good, and if we say it is, we mean it as a guarantee.

Believing that customers would better pay a little more for a good article than a little less for a worthless one, we urge sale of good Boots and Shoes only.

Try us and see for yourselves. We can save you money.

We manufacture anything in our line. Employ only skilled workmen, and use the best stock.

Remember we guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Doll & Mingle,

BROCKERHOFF ROW,

Bellefonte.

24march

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The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billous pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!
Why have sleepless nights!

Use KIDNEY WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* One package will make six qts of Medicine. *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
2 (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER.
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 74 tf

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WORM DESTROYER

An Old and Tried Remedy. *Removes the Worms and the secretions that keep them alive.* We guarantee its virtue. We have hundreds of Testimonials, collected in the last 15 years, proving conclusively there is no remedy equal to Dr. Hutchinson's Worm Destroyer to remove the Worms (all kinds, Round, Seat, Long, and Tape), that infest the human system. Physicians buy them and give them to their suffering patients. There is no humbug or deception about this thoroughly reliable medicine. Price, 25c. per box.

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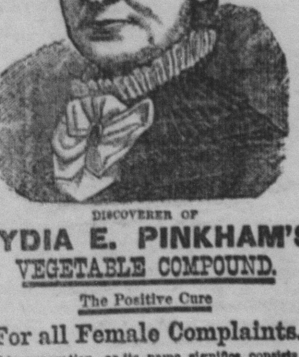
OF LYNN, MASS.



DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

J. D. Murray druggist, Centre Hall.

THE GREAT SUCCESS

attending the opening of the

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE

proves the truth of all they claim for their
GOODS AND MANNER OF BUSINESS.
we offer an entirely new stock of
CLOTHING, COMPLETE IN VARIETY OF ASSORTMENT AND PRICES,

WELL MADE, GOOD STYLE,

—AND AT—

Lower Prices than our competitors can sell Clothing of equal style and quality. We make a specialty of

Boys' and Childrens' Clothing,

—AND INVITE—
LADIES TO BRING THEIR CHILDREN
and examine for themselves.

———o———

We are glad to show our goods without
ANNOYING THE CUSTOMERS BY URGING SALE.

———o———

YOUNG MEN

WILL FIND WITH US
THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE OF SUITS
—AND—

Pants for Spring and Summer Wear.

WE INTEND TO MAKE OUR STORE THE PLACE TO BUY

Hats, Trunks and Furnishing Goods,

to keep the fullest stock in Bellefonte, and at
PRICES THAT WILL TELL, AND MAKE PEOPLE TELL THE PRICES,

We shall be continually adding to this department

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

WE BUY

Hats and Furnishing Goods

of the manufacturers and save the jobbers profit. We buy and sell for Cash and have no bad debts. We make our Clothing and save a middle profit.

WITH THE LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES
WE ARE SURE OF THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY

Clothing House in Bellefonte.

WE GUARANTEE THE BUYER THE WORTH HIS MONEY OF ALL HE BUYS OF THE

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE,

ALLEGHENY ST., OPPOSITE BROCKERHOFEH OUSE,
BELLEEONTE, PA.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of Feb., A. D., 1881, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan, being the 28th day of Feb., 1881 and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 4th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord, 1881, and in the 104th year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 8oct y.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO Portland, Maine. 1july ly

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Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and

REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
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HENRY BOOZER,
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MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

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UPON receipt of a postal card, specifying the kind of goods wanted, we immediately send by mail, gratuitously, with widths and prices marked, samples of

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showing the latest styles, and enabling a purchaser in any part of the United States to select satisfactorily, and order the goods conveniently, with certainty of receiving only what are sent for, and at precisely the same prices paid by city customers who buy at our counters. If, upon examination at home, any articles fail to be as expected, we request their return, and send others in exchange, or refund the money at once if the purchaser prefers.

Our New Spring Catalogue

embracing all the departments in one large book, with a system of ordering goods by letter more convenient than any heretofore, will be mailed, without charge, to those who send us a postal card containing name, town, county, and state: nothing further is necessary,—we will understand what is wanted.

Our stock, which forms the greatest variety in one establishment in the United States, includes Ladies' Suits, Shawls, Millinery, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Jewelry, Laces, Embroideries, Shoes, Linens, Gentlemen's Clothing, Housekeeping Goods, China, Silverware, Furniture, Carpets, etc. Address,

John Wanamaker,
PHILADELPHIA.

Our Store, known as the Grand Depot, occupies the block at Thirteenth and Market Streets, extending to Chestnut Street and City Hall Square, and has an area of between two and three acres on the ground floor alone.

18th Street City Hall Square

HEADACHE & DYSPEPSIA
A CURE GUARANTEED for 25 CENTS BY USING
DR METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS

HEADACHE CURED DYSPEPSIA RELIEVED

DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and, while acting on the nervous system, relieve DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, cleansing the system of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine 3-cent Postage Stamps. For sale by all Druggists.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

SUNDAY READING.

How to Grow Beautiful.

Persons may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitutions. By moderate and daily exercise men may become active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the luster of the eye, and pales the roses in beauty's cheek, while crow-feet, and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and gray hairs, and bald head and tottering limbs, and limping feet, most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is, as pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look out through those faded windows as beautiful as the dew-drops of a summer's morning, as melting as the tear that glistens in affection's eye—by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind; by cherishing forbearance toward the foibles and follies of our race, and feeding day by day on that love of God and man which lifts us from the brute and makes us akin to the angles. This is the secret of growing beautiful—beautiful in the sight of heaven and in the eyes of our fellows; and this is one of the great secrets of health, for an even kindliness of nature has much to do with maintaining a healthy condition of body.

Seeing in a Fog.

A friend of ours last March, sailing down the coast, came on deck one morning to find the air pervaded by a fog so thick as to shut off the vision for even a few yards from the steamer. He had been aware during the night of a peculiar vigilance and activity on board, and ascertained that the fog had lasted since the previous evening. On inquiring of the captain concerning their whereabouts, he was told that they had passed Cape Hatteras in the night. "How did you know that? could you see the light?" "Oh, no, not in a fog like this!" "Well, you certainly could take no observations without a star in sight?" "No, but we have other ways of seeing where we are than those you have mentioned." "How?" "By the lead. Our soundings told us when we were off the Cape and when we had passed it."

The spiritual have other means of seeing than what we call our sight. They see by the lead. That lead is faith. All distinctively Christian seamanship consists in the use of this "vision and faculty divine." There are nights when the heavens seemed walled above our heads, and no light shines from the shore, when through the moaning and midnight seas we have to pass the stormy and perilous crisis of our life. But we go on, sounding the very depths that encompass and emperil us, and find in the rocks and shoals themselves our chart and our security. For we walk by faith, not by sight.—*Intelligencer.*

Religious Notes.

The rulers of the Adventists in Michigan have forbidden life insurance.

The Pope has appealed to the Russian government for amnesty for the Catholic bishops and priests exiled to Siberia.

The next Episcopal church congress is to meet in Providence, R. I., by invitation of Bishop Clarke, on Tuesday, October 25.

The Rev. W. M. Thayer says that a man who drinks wine is thereby prejudiced to such an extent that he is disqualified for translating the Bible.

Dean Church's memorial asking for toleration for ritualism in the Church of England has received the signatures of no fewer than 3,538 clergymen.

The 1,743,000 members of the Methodist Episcopal church raised last year, for benevolent and congregational purposes, the sum of $13,552,045, which is about $8 for each member and probationer.

Although England territorially is but little larger than the State of New York, it has thirty-two bishoprics, and the larger dioceses are being divided.

A queer prayer is reported as having been made by a Unitarian minister at the installation of his successor: "O, God, we pray Thee to save our young brother from the heartache, and from the headache, and from the stomachache!"

Forty-five years ago the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Andover, wrote that he could remember the time when he could count up forty intemperate ministers at no great distance from his home. Ministers who suffer themselves to fall under the power of intoxicating drinks are now very scarce.

The Methodist Missionary society reports at its foreign mission stations, 26,702 members and 8,807 probationers, a gain of 1,031 members and a loss of 864 probationers. The value of missionary property is $1,600,000, against which there is an indebtedness of $325,000.

The statistics of the Methodist Episcopal church, shortly to be issued, will show that there are ninety-four annual conferences, an increase of three; 12,096 itinerant preachers, an increase of 460, and 1,742,922 members and probationers, a gain of 43,318. There were 59,330 adult and 58,535 infant baptisms, there being a decrease of 3,888 adult baptisms. The total of benevolent collections was $947,158, a gain of $102,410.

The largest Baptist church on the continent of Europe is at Memel, on the Baltic Sea, in the extreme northeastern corner of Prussia. At the beginning of 1876 it had a membership of 2,780, but five other churches have been constituted from it, reducing the membership to 1,170. The Baptists of St. Petersburg formerly belonged to it, but they were dismissed last September to form a church in their own city.

The Father Goes to Bed.

Who could believe that there was one single tribe, however silly in other respects, which should carry its folly so far as to demand that on the birth of a child the father should take to his bed, while the mother attended to all the duties of the household. Yet we are told that there are few customs more widely spread than this, attested by historical evidence during nearly 2,000 years. Marco Polo found it existing among the Chinese in the thirteenth century, and the same custom was still in practice a few years ago among the modern Basques. This absurd custom is also described by Du Tertre as in use among the Caribs in the West Indies. When a child is born the mother goes presently to her work, but the father takes to his hammock, and there he is visited as though he was sick, and undergoes a course of dieting which would cure of the gout the most replete of aldermen. How any one can fast so long and not die is perfectly wonderful. For six months he eats neither birds nor fish lest the child should participate in the natural faults of the animals on which the father had fed. For instance, if the parent were to have an aldermanic taste for turtle, the child would be deaf and have no brains.—*Argosy.*

A Stepson not a Member of the Family.

A stepson is not a member of the stepfather's "family," within the meaning of a devise by the stepfather to his "family," where the latter leaves a widow and his own child, although the stepson had lived with and been supported by the stepfather.—*Massachusetts Supreme Court.*

At a conflagration a worthy citizen gazes with stupefaction on the steam fire-engines. "Well, I never," he says with deliberation. "I never expected to see such criminal, senseless wastefulness! The idea of warming the water before throwing it on the flames."

Tea gowns are made of the most costly brocades and gauzes enriched with silver, gold and steel threads, and trimmed with laces, fringes and tassels to match.

FOR THE LADIES.

Tissue Paper Parties, and How They are Gotten Up.

Some fashionable lady not long since planned and carried out a "tissue paper party." The public in general has, perhaps, not discovered it; but she had found that tissue papers are imported of late of a most marvelous variety and beauty of color. With a happy stroke of inventive fancy she determined to give a party at which tissue paper dresses should be de ringuer. The idea was at once recognized as a happy one, and the result was a success so complete as to surprise even the originator of the idea. In truth, the dresses conjured up out of this gauzy material are extremely beautiful. In the first place, the variety of colors, shades and tints is practically inexhaustible, so that every combination and every kind of effect are possible. Then the paper can be made to imitate almost anything in the way of costume and trimming—ruffs, plaitings, flounces, fringes and all the indescribable but highly important furbelows which no man in the world but Mr. Worth can ever hope to understand—are all given exactly; important even in the gilded circles of which we speak, is the fact that the paper is unlike the costly fabrics which it imitates in one respect—it is not costly. Probably not a woman can know the full delight of making a dress—looking at it with ecstacy—doubting about it, concluding that it is "horrid"—and then being able to calmly throw it away, without a thought of the expense, and make another as soon as possible. The process of making the costume is very simple, as described to the writer by a young lady herself arrayed in a most distracting Watteau costume, charming in color and miraculous in cut, who said: "You just baste the skirt on over the skirt, and then you cut the waist out of pique"—at least this is it what it seemed to be. For ourselves, however, we should say that the making, the trimming, the basting and cutting might safely be left to the taste and skillful fingers of the ladies, while the important thing would seem to be to get the "correct thing" in the material itself, which is understood to be imported by a Boston concern, upon whose wares fashion has set her seal. The richness, the variety, the wonderful delicacy of shade and tint make a "paper party" like a glimpse of fairyland, and that this really charming form of evening entertainment is becoming more and more fashionable, speaks well at once for the taste, the æsthetic perception and the good sense of "society."

News and Notes for Women.

Sarah Bernhardt is accused of using snuff.

There are 23,000 feminine farmers in Great Britain.

In Alaska the ruling price for a good wife is $15 in trade.

About a quarter of the Vermont towns have elected women as superintendents of schools.

Dozens of high-toned ladies of Buffalo make extra pin-money by doing embroidery for New York houses.

A Pennsylvania woman has invented a "wrist and finger strengthener," for the use of piano and organ players.

Anna Dickinson says she has fallen in love many times, but "fell out again' before she had time to get married.

Wisconsin girls go out and kill a bear, get posted in the papers as heroines, and the next thing is a millionaire husband.

Miss Harrison, who is now Lady Arthur Hill, receives a royalty of four thousand dollars a year on her ballad, "In the Gloaming." She was formerly a governess.

The young daughter left by Senator Carpenter, Miss Lilian Carpenter, is a very beautiful blonde, with large brown eyes and reddish gold hair. She is very stately and elegant in manner, and has been most carefully reared.

The Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild is a painter, poet and musician. She and the Duchesse de Brancovano, the two sisters of the Marquis de Caux, and Madame Christine Nilsson are close friends and follow-songstresses.

Spanish women are famously vivacious. "There are no such fluttering, chattering, laughing beings in human form when they are young; and when they advance in life age and flesh do not appear to affect their volatile spirits.'

It is said that Mrs. Senator Logan has never tasted wine. At a dinner given to Prince Arthur some years since she declined it, and at the recent lunch of a cabinet lady she was the only one of twenty-five who was abstinent. She has brought up her children to share her feelings in the matter.

Mrs. Polk did away with the ancient custom of dancing at the White House, and it has never been revived. An effort was made to have a ball at the White House for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales, but President Buchanan said: "No; the matter has once been settled. Let it remain so."

The body of the late Queen Dowager of Denmark was inclosed in three coffins—of fir, lead and polished oak—covered with black velvet. It was dressed in the utmost simplicity; the head reposed on the white silk wedding dress of the deceased and was crowned with wreaths of myrtle, and the body was covered with a white satin sheet.

Provincial papers of Germany tell of a hearty country bride in the village of Neckermunde who has been literally danced to death. Each of the young men at the wedding wished to have a dance with her. They took turns, and so wearied her that she soon afterward became ill, had to take to her bed, and, after lingering for a short time, died.

Fashion Fancies.

Norwegian jewelry is growing fashionable.

The spring Tuscan braids are closely woven.

Double ribbons are the novelty for strings.

Pink and blue are favorite combinations in ginghams.

Twilled silks take the lead for both dresses and millinery.

The lace of the passing moment is Spanish, white or black.

Only one kind of flower is to be used on a bonnet this summer.

Costumes are still to be parti-colored, says the latest Paris news.

The light summer serges have deep borders in cashmere colors.

Tea gowns as well as cloaks are made in Mother Hubbard patterns.

All new collars, whether of linen, batiste, mull or lace, are large.

Rough straw hats are to be trimmed with diagonally striped ribbons.

Maize yellow seems to be superseding cream color in ribbons and silks.

Young girls still wear their hair in Chinese queue, fastened by a ribbon.

White ivory buttons are used on some of the new dark green riding habits.

Oblong bars like lace pins are used for buttons on some of the spring suits.

The closer a bonnet is tied the more fashionable it is, according to the latest rule.

Some of the new polonaises are made with full, panier-like draperings over the hips.

Bows of satin ribbon are preferred to rosettes as a trimming for spring dresses.

Shirred effects in skirt draperies appear on the most fashionable imported dresses.

Necklaces of small flowers fastened by one large rose are worn with high dresses.

Watered silks win their way but slowly here, but they are much worn in Paris.

Some of the new striped woolen goods have gold threads intermingled with old gold silk.

Colored cotton embroideries in fast colors are sold to trim the new satteens and calicoes.

A dash of yellow, blue or red is deemed essential to the finish of all dark toilets.

Jerseys, which have gone out of fashion in Europe, begin to receive appreciation in America.

Faded rose, pearl and washed-out water-green blue are favorite colors for surah and surah satin.

Antique or mediæval cutwork, in shaded batiste, wrought with shaded floss silk, is a new and beautiful dress trimming.

The favorite shape for tea gowns of ceremony is the loose dolman, visite-like sack with elbow sleeves, worn over a richly-trimmed demi-trained skirt.

A bonnet with one string is one of the millinery novelties of this season. The string is long and wide, handsomely trimmed at the end, and is passed under the chin and attached to a pendant spray of flowers and lace on the opposite side, which does the duty of a string.

Among French modistes the most fashionable method of draping tunics over plain skirts is either en laveuse—turned up in front and caught back—raised on paniers at each side, or draped at one side only. The back is generally draped by strings underneath.

Gimp garniture, with clair de lune jet, will be much used, but everywhere the popularity of black jet and gold and colored beads will be displayed, black having the preference; some trimmings are tufted with beads a quarter of an inch above the surface.

Florida Oranges.

The orange culture in Florida amounted to little or nothing before the war. Northern industry and methods have found their way into the State since, and gave this cultivation a remarkable impetus. Ten years ago even the product amounted to but little. Now it brings millions to the State, and its increase for the next ten years can hardly be estimated. General Cameron was taken recently by ex-Senator Yulee, a friend and former associate, who represented Florida in the Senate thirty-five years ago, to see the largest orange grove in the world. This was the first time they had met since Mr. Yulee left the Senate for the South in 1861, and the renewal of the friendship between the two has been one of the pleasing incidents of the stay in Florida. Colonel Duffy and myself were invited to accompany the party, and did so. Long before we reached the great grove toward which we were tending there were patches of orange trees to be seen on every side, many of them with the golden fruit still hanging to the branches. Beautiful flowers bloomed in the black muck, and early vegetables were just springing up. A little later the train dropped us in the midst of 75,000 orange trees, covering over 400 acres of ground. A perfect wilderness of orange trees, apparently not cultivated with care, certainly not planted regularly, but just as nature had sown the wild seed. The wild luxuriance of nature had, however, been curbed by man, who in pursuit of wealth had turned vinegar into honey, and by grafting on the sour trees the finer sweet varieties, had snatched from the wilderness an income of over $40,000 a year. General Cameron rambled with us over the place, all of us plucking the golden fruit ad lib., and imagining ourselves in the veritable Garden of Eden—earth, air and sky, soft, balmy and ethereal, combining to fix the illusion—and were only brought back to a realization that we were fifty miles from our hotel by an exclamation from one of the party: "By Jove, we're lost!" This fact soon became apparent to us all, and just think of it—you who are bound by bands of thick-ribbed ice—lost in an orange grove in Florida! General Cameron enjoyed the joke, and busied himself eating the fruit plucked with his own hands. Many of the trees were laden with fruit of immense size and beautiful color, although much of the crop had been gathered One of the tempting sights in the grove was the grape fruit, of great size and beautiful lemon color. It is said to be the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden. It is useless, except to look at and for preserving, although it is eaten by some. It has a sour, insipid taste. Lemons of immense size, growing upon small trees, now and then dotted the orchard. After an hour spent in looking over the grove we, one by one, found our way back to the packing-house, where the superintendent told us that 13,000 boxes of oranges had been shipped this season from one-half of the grove over which we had been rambling; that means 1,800,000 oranges, for which the owner had been offered $35,000 while the fruit was on the trees.

"How many years does it take for an orange grove to come into bearing?" I asked the superintendent. "Eight years from the seed, and about five years if grafted or budded on to the wild fruit. That is, I mean to say they will bear in eight years from the seed, and in five years from the graft. They constantly grow better and bear more oranges every year. No man can tell how long the tree will be useful—certainly more than 100 years."

Mr. Fairbanks, the historian of Florida and an eminent authority upon the orange, says that an average tree will bear, season in and out, 700 oranges, and that where they are grown from the seed or transplanted regularly, about sixty trees to the acre would be a fair average. These sixty trees in a fair season would yield 42,000 oranges, worth at the grove $840. This is a cold, reliable estimate of what an ordinary orange grove will do; many will do more, and still more will do less, but $840 worth of fruit upon an acre of ground will strike the Northern farmer as being decidedly profitable.—*Boston Herald.*

Power of the Plug Hat.

The plug hat is virtually a sort of a social guarantee for the preservation of peace and order. He who puts on one has given a hostage to the community for his good behavior. The wearer of a plug hat most move with a certain sedateness and propriety. He cannot run, or jump, or romp, or get into a fight, except at the peril of his headgear. All the hidden influences of the bearer tend toward respectability. He who wears one is obliged to keep the rest of his body in trim, that there may be no incongruity between head and body. He is apt to become thoughtful through the necessity of watching the sky whenever he goes out. The chances are that he will buy an umbrella, which is another guarantee for good behavior, and the care of hat and umbrella—perpetual and exacting as it must be—adds to the sweetness of his character. The man who wears a plug hat takes naturally to the society of women, with all its elevating tendencies. He cannot go hunting or fishing without abandoning his beloved hat, but in the modern enjoyment of croquet and lawn-tennis he may sport his beaver with impunity. In other words, the constant use of a plug hat makes a man composed in manner, quiet and gentlemanly in conduct and the companion of ladies. The inevitable result is prosperity, marriage and church membership.

The Calculation of Interest.

A well-known actuary, has devised a very simple and easily remembered rule for determining how long it will take a given sum of money to double itself at a certain rate of interest. Divide the rate of interest into seventy-two and the quotient will be the number of years to within a small fraction. Thus, at four per cent. interest, the answer is eighteen years, which is only one-quarter of a year too great, the exact time being about seventeen and three-quarter years. For six per cent., it may be said to be exact. This is a good rule for editors and other large capitalists to remember.

There are in the United States Senate two Camerons, two Platts, two Davises, two Joneses and two Hills.

Philosophers say that affairs should always be conducted with a view to the greatest good of the greatest number. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has demonstrated itself to be of the greatest good to the greatest number of sufferers.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Medical News* cites two instances which tend to show that door and window screens protect the inmates of houses provided with them from malaria. It is certainly a precaution worth trying by those compelled to live in malarial districts.

The silk industries in the United States last year gave employment to 34,440 operatives, who were paid an aggregate of $9,107,835 in wages. Census office returns show that the total value of finished silk goods produced in this country during the year was nearly $35,000,000, and the capital invested $19,000,000.

The price of voters must be rather high in some parts of England, if one may judge from the figures given in a recent parliamentary return. Mr. W. W. Wynn, who stood as a conservative for the representation of Montgomeryshire, spent no less than $73,000, or at the rate of $33 for every vote he received—and then he didn't get enough to elect him.

Peace is far from the minds of the European powers, if we may judge by the condition of things in the immense Krupp gun-works in Germany. These factories are in a state of feverish activity. The numerous buildings have received more additions, the army of employes has been increased and work is carried on day and night. The next country to have an order filled is Roumania, for which 100 field guns, with complete accouterments, have been in process of manufacture. Greece will come next with 700 field pieces, completely equipped. Next in order is Sweden, with fifty field guns, Holland with 120, and Italy with 400 siege guns.

Arizona, like all the Territories, has become heartily tired of the colonial system of government, and is moving in the matter of obtaining statehood. The house of representatives has passed a bill calling a convention to meet in January, 1882, which convention is to frame a State constitution to be submitted to the people at the general election in 1882. The census showed that in June Arizona's total population numbered 40,441, including 1,630 Chinese, two Japanese and 3,493 Indians and half-breeds. The showing, it will be seen, is not favorable for admission, but the Territory is rapidly filling up, and its early future is full of bright promise.

The Winter palace in St. Petersburg figures extensively in the Nihilistic plots. The palace is an imposing pile upon the left bank of the Neva. Rastulli was the designer of the structure. The Winter palace occupies the site, which, in the time of Peter the Great, was the property of his high admiral, Count Afraxin, who by his will left it to Peter II. After her coronation at Moscow the Empress Anna lived there for a time, but in about the middle of the last century it was pulled down and the erection of a palace begun. It was completed in the reign of Catherine. In 1837 it was burned to the ground; but in less than two years the palace, as it now stands, was finished. It is about eighty feet in height and more than 450 feet in length.

A record of adventurous villainy just about black enough to furnish the basis for a novel of the blood and thunder type has been made by four brothers named Killian in Southwestern Missouri. Each of them "killed his man" in the most fiendish manner conceivable, and the youngest of the four, who avowedly committed murder for no other reason than to equal his brothers, has recently been sent to the Missouri penitentiary for life. One of the others was shot by the avengers of his victim, but two of the four escaped all justice. That part of the country in which these crimes were committed was once the home of outlawry, but capital and honorable labor have carried thither a degree of civilization fatal to the peaceful pursuit of such villainy.

There lies in the treasury at Washington to-day $1,400,000 of unclaimed interest on government bonds. This sum is getting larger every day. This seems strange, but it is true. This vast sum of money, or much of it, can be drawn by simply applying for it by whoever is entitled to it and has the registered bond on which the interest is due and not paid. There are thousands of persons who have bought bonds and not knowing how to get the interest on them prefer to lose the same rather than to expose the fact that they have the bonds. Others have interest due them and actually forget the fact, and it lies in the treasury vaults waiting for them to apply for it. Should one of the clerks of the bond division inform a person to whom interest is due of the fact, and the same be discovered, he would be instantly discharged.

Beer suddenly killed a healthy young man named James Little, at Canton, Ohio. While holding a glass of beer to his lips at his boarding-house he was attacked by a violent fit of gasping for breath, his head hanging down on his breast. The inmates of the room took him outside into the fresh air, after which he reclined on some old carpet in the summer kitchen, and in a few moments was a corpse. A post-mortem was held by the coroner and a doctor. They reported all the organs in unimpaired condition. The mode of death was decidedly unusual. The cold beer which he drank partly paralyzed the stomach, and before the beer became of a proper temperature to be absorbed into the system it began to ferment, causing a formation of carbonic acid gas. The gas gradually overpowered the heart, lungs, and brain, and paralyzed the entire nervous system, producing death.

A new branch of burglary has been opened in Chicago. A young lady went into a dentist's shop to have five teeth extracted. Having put her under the influence of gas or ether, he drew fifteen teeth from her upper jaw. She sued the dentist for damages. He pleaded the teeth all needed pulling. She denied this, but as the dentist had the teeth she could not prove her case, and the dentist would not produce them in court. Therefore the jury, evidently thinking that the dentist knew better than the young woman whether she needed the teeth or not, disagreed, and she could not recover. Like the sailor who, during a battle, threw the live man overboard in spite of his cries, because he had been told that the man was dead, the young woman was not considered trustworthy authority on the state of her own teeth. Hers, it appears, was not the only instance. Several persons have been subject to the same involuntary dental bereavement in the same establishment, with a view to compelling the victims to buy false teeth.

Our signal service system, which has already achieved such marked triumphs, is to enter a new field. Under an act of Congress appropriating $25,000 for the purpose, and in conformity with the scheme adopted last year at the Hamburg International Convention of Geographers, for encircling the Arctic basin with meteorological stations at select points a scientific post is to be established at Lady Franklin bay, in latitude eighty-one degrees forty minutes north, at which observations will be carried out continuously, without regard to weather. Lady Franklin bay is selected as the site of operations chiefly because it commands very valuable observational facilities, with a secure harbor where a ship is protected from the heavier drift-ice, and game, including musk oxen, may be found in considerable quantities. An exchange thinks the advantage to our signal service of extending the chain of meteorological stations over the frozen frontiers of the continent, and extending our knowledge of the polar phenomena and climate which affect the meteorology of the United States, will undoubtedly be very great. "Decisive scientific results in that region," as the New York *Herald* remarks, "are attainable only through a series of synchronous expeditions whose combined data reveal the conditions prevailing over a large portion of the circumpolar area," and the United States has a larger interest than any other country in the discovery of the key to these secrets of nature near the pole which have so long defied solution.

A few trustworthy statistics would be of the greatest assistance in coming to any conclusion as to the condition and prospects of Russia just now. Anything really trustworthy is in the nature of the case impossible, for the Russian census is very faulty, and the rebellious classes are mostly members of a secret society. Last year, however, there were printed in the correspondence of a London newspaper some figures which are the best attainable, even though they leave much to be desired. There are then, or were, in Russia about 1,200,000 noblemen and civil and military officers, about 3,000,000 soldiers, 600,000 merchants, 6,000,000 artisans, 50,000,000 peasants and laborers and 600,000 ecclesiastics. This includes in each class women and children, and does not include 25,000,000 Asiatic subjects of Russia. Of these there could read and write all the first class, 150,000 of the merchants, (half the males,) 500,000 ecclesiastics, (all the males and two-thirds of the females,) 1,000,000 artisans, (one-third of the males;) total, about 2,800,000 literates. The only persons set down as interested in politics were about 1,000,000 of the first class, and a miscellaneous class consisting of about 400,000 merchants, artisans, ecclesiastics and students, or about 1,400,000 "politicians," so to speak, in a nation of over 85,000,000. Russia may be the worse off for so small a proportion of persons interested in public affairs, but some other countries are troubled in equal degree with too many. Some two-thirds of these 1,400,000 were thought to be malcontents. That is to say, 466,000 persons, aided by the passive obedience of 85,000,000 mutes, ruled, against their wills, some 933,000 of their equals.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Copper has been detected in the soil of a churchyard, and in portions of exhumed bodies.

At Thebes an ancient Egyptian papyrus roll containing a treatise on medicine has been found.

A new scientific instrument is the "pulviometer," which registers the quantity of rain falling within a certain period, and the duration and the hour of the fall.

It has been discovered that a minute fungus will cause fermentation in a solution of glucose, while it does not effect that of cane sugar. Advantage has been taken of this fact to separate cane sugar from molasses, the glucose undergoing fermentation, and thus allowing the cane sugar to crystallize out.

A paper said to be proof against fire and water is prepared in this way. After a mixture of two-thirds ordinary paper pulp and one-third asbestos has been thoroughly incorporated, it is steeped in a solution of common salt and alum. It is then made into paper, which is finally coated with shellac varnish.

A medical missionary has learned the curious fact that Mongol doctors are not entirely unacquainted with the properties of galvanism. It is said that they are in the habit of prescribing pulverized loadstone ore for sores, and a man hard of hearing was in one case recommended to put a piece of loadstone into each ear and chew a piece of iron in his mouth!

Mr. C. J. Kintner, of the United States Patent office, believed that, judging from what has already been done in various applications of electricity, within the next decade we shall find our large telegraphic corporations operating their elevators, supplying motive power, heat and light throughout their buildings, and electricity for their lines from one common source of power.

Professor Goeppert, of the University of Breslau, while journeying through Rhineland by the Bergisch-Markische railway, stopped for a short time at Elberfeld. Something struck him as peculiar in the structure of certain blocks of stone only lately uncovered in making an excavation. Subsequently he secured these blocks and had some of them sent to Breslau and some to Bonn. They were found to contain a fossil tree of the Araucarites family. The rock inclosing the fossil was the upper Devonian of Elberfeld. This affords evidence of a terrestrial flora existing long before the great bogs were formed which gave us our coal seams.

Reproduction of Bone.

The question of the saving of a diseased or wounded limb has for the general public great interest. An interesting case, which promises a new departure in conservative surgery, has just been published in the transactions of the Medical society of the State of New York for 1880. The case was under the care of Dr. George F. Shrady, surgeon to the Presbyterian and the St. Francis hospitals, New York. The patient was a newsboy, fifteen years old, suffering from acute general periostitis of the humerus of the left arm, caused by an injury and subsequent exposure to cold. His arm, forearm and hand were greatly swollen; fluctuation existed throughout the entire extent of the arm, and it was feared that the tissues would be transformed into a large abscess. His general condition was also bad. For two weeks the patient was supported by the most nourishing diet, and the arm itself received every attention. It was evident, however, the greater part, if not the whole, of the arm bone was dead and that the general condition of the patient was most unfavorable.

Notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, it was decided to perform an operation for the removal of the arm bone. Ether was therefore administered to the patient, and the operation was rapidly performed. The entire bone of the arm was found to be diseased and had to be removed, but fortunately its covering, the periosteum, was left almost entire. Within forty-eight hours after the operation the patient was out of danger and made a good recovery. The growth of bone is well known to take place from the periosteum, and in this case, it having been carefully saved, the deposit of new bone occurred throughout. In six months after the operation the bone had become so strong that the arm was found to be almost as useful as ever. In the history of bone reproduction, which includes the opinions of eminent surgeons, a parallel to this case does not exist.

How Congress Passes a Bill.

In reply to a correspondent who asks for information on the subject, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: One branch of Congress passes a bill and sends it to the other. If the latter adopts it precisely as it passed it then goes to the President for his approval. But if the bill is amended or changed on its passage in the other branch, it is sent back with such changes to the house in which it originated. If these amendments are there adopted it then goes to the President, but if adopted only in part, it comes back again to the second branch, where the vote is to recede from the amendments or to insist upon them. If the body insists, then a committee of conference is appointed, and notice being given to the House, a like committee is appointed, and these two committees meet. If they agree on a report, then the bill as reported is voted on again in each house. If they disagree, each reports, and sometimes a new committee is appointed, and sometimes the bill fails. But if it passes both houses, then the President signs it, if he approves; if he disapproves, he returns it within ten days to the house in which it originated, with his objections. If that house passes it again by a two-third vote it goes to the other branch of Congress, and if it passes there by a two-third vote it becomes a law. There is no arbiter between any of the parties.

NEWS EPITOME.

East and Middle.

A LOCOMOTIVE that has just been put on the Pennsylvania railroad is said to be the largest in the United States. It is sixty-three feet long, with driving wheels six and a half feet high, and runs between New York and Philadelphia.

EXTENSIVE forest fires are reported in sections of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

HUGH J. JEWETT, having declined the presidency of the New York world's fair committee, made vacant by General Grant's resignation, nothing further will be done until the subscriptions are in a more advanced state.

A DEATH from trichinosis has been reported in Hoboken, N. J., the victim being a woman. The doctors who made the autopsy declare that there were 50,000,000 worms in her body.

THE pedestrians Rowell and Weston have signed articles of agreement in New York to walk for the Astley championship belt in England next June.

FOUR ladies have just graduated from the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

ANOTHER body has been burned at the Washington (Pa.) crematory—that of Colonel J. N. Ross, of Holden, Mass.

A BILL has passed both houses of the Connecticut legislature declaring cider an intoxicating beverage, to be subject to the same restrictions concerning its sale as apply to other liquors.

THE workmen engaged in clearing away the debris from the scene of the fire in a wall-paper factory in Buffalo, which was burned on December 28, unearthed another body and portions of two more bodies.

A LOCOMOTIVE attached to a passenger train exploded at Tyrone, Pa., shattering everything in its vicinity. Four persons were badly hurt and many others received injuries of a less serious nature.

THE immense new locomotive built for the Pennsylvania railroad to make quick time between New York and Philadelphia, the other day made an exceedingly fast trip between the two cities. At one time during the run nine successive miles were each made in less than a minute.

A MAN calling himself G. W. Watson a few weeks ago stole from a lithograph company in Syracuse, N. Y., a lot of blank drafts of the National bank of Fayetteville on the Fourth National bank of New York, and has since been forging them in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

MAYOR GRACE, of New York, has preferred charges against three of the police commissioners for neglecting to have the streets of the city cleaned.

West and South.

THE governor of Wisconsin has signed a bill passed by the legislature prohibiting the practice of "treating." The bill provides that any person who shall hereafter ask another to drink at his expense, or any person consenting to drink at another person's expense, shall be liable to arrest and punishment.

COMMANDER CHARLES J. MCDOUGAL, U. S. N., was drowned at Cape Mendocina, Cal., in attempting to land from the lighthouse tender. He was on duty at the time as lighthouse inspector.

A REMARKABLE case of fasting is reported at Battle Creek, Mich. Last October Mrs. Henry Ingram had some teeth pulled and this brought on naseau and inability to retain food. The woman is still alive, having eaten or drank nothing since October. She is nourished by being bathed in beef tea, milk, etc., which act by absorption, the quantity absorbed being nearly a quart a day from these baths. She feels a sort of hunger which is soon allayed by a bath, after which she feels as if she had eaten. A bath of water will quench her thirst. Her stomach is said to be totally paralyzed.

Two serious railroad accidents occurred the other day in the West—one near Council Bluffs, Ia., where a collision between two trains resulted in injuries, in several cases probably fatal, to about twenty-five railroad employes, and the other at Colton, O., where a defective switch caused a train to be ditched, and resulted in injuries to seven or eight persons.

SITTING BULL and his camp of about 100 lodges are reported by a Canadian paper to be in a starving condition on the American side of the border.

WILLIAM S. BATES, a United States marshal, was fatally stabbed in a fight near a barroom on the Southern railroad, below Somerset, Ky., the other night. Mr. Cooper, another United States marshal, was killed at the same time in Littletown, Ky. Both were active against the Moonshiners.

THE town of Green Island, Neb., opposite Yankton, has been swept away by a flood. The inhabitants could be seen from Yankton clinging to their houses as they floated off. Most of the bottom land along the Missouri was inundated for miles, and two steamboats were sunk.

ONE man was killed and six others were seriously hurt by an accident to a passenger train at Fergus Falls, Minn.

AN infant of two years who was bitten by a dog at Evansville, Ind., last month, died the other day of hydrophobia.

CHARLES AND JOHN MILLER (brothers) were killed in Cincinnati in a quarrel with a man named Knapke, who shot them in self-defense. The Millers were nineteen and twenty-one years old respectively.

REDDY MCDONALD, the head musician of a dance-house in Sidney, Neb., and a noted cutthroat, was hanged by vigilants while trying to break jail.

MRS. UPRIGHT, a young woman who was shot at Stanton, Mich., by her husband died after having lived fifteen days after being shot through the brain.

THE town of Vermilion, Dak., has been swept away by floods.

From Washington.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE has declined the appointment of charge d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay.

LIEUTENANT R. M. BERRY, United States navy, has been ordered to command the steamer Mary and Helen on the proposed Arctic expedition in search of the Jeannette.

A VOLUMINOUS report on trichinæ compiled by Surgeon Glazier, of the marine hospital service, states that nearly all animals may be infected with trichinæ; but the heretofore commonly received opinion that these parasites were originally found in rats is untenable, although they may be reproduced in any animal feeding upon the flesh of other trichinosed animals, of whatever species, and the circle of infection is thus believed to be kept up. There is not much ground for the supposition that hogs are infected from kitchen slops, as there is nothing essentially different in them from the food eaten by the family. Hogs kept in stalls in which trichinosed hogs have been kept will become infected. The only means of prevention of disease among the swine are: First, That the stalls or pens be kept scrupulously clean. Second, The swine must have good, clean food, and not be allowed access to diseased meat of any kind. The practice of throwing dead poultry, rats or cats to swine is a source of danger, and should be prohibited by statute. Third, As soon as any animal is suspected of being diseased it should be separated from the herd. The report shows that trichinæ have been found in all countries where search has been made, but owing to the German habit of eating raw meat there have been more cases of trichinosis in that country than elsewhere. The results of correspondence with professors of anatomy and demonstrators of anatomy of nearly every medical college and public institution in the United States where dissections are made are given, and the infrequency of the disease in this country may be fairly presumed from them. These statistics cover the institutions above named from New England to the Middle, Southern and Western States, including California. A chapter is devoted to the general utility of public abattoirs, and it is reiterated throughout the report that ordinary cooking will destroy trichinæ and render them harmless. The folly of any nation prohibiting the entry of pork from abroad when, in fact, no country is without trichinæ of its own, is well shown, and it is held to be ridiculous to assume that a foreign variety is more harmful than those of a native production.

THE reduction in the public debt for March is $6,192,819, and for the nine months ending April 30, $68,408,702. The last statement issued shows the total debt, less cash in the treasury, to be, on March 1, $1,879,956,412.77.

THE coinage executed at the United States mints during the month of March, 1881, was: Gold, $10,730,010; silver, $2,299,925. Total, $13,058,161.

THE Republican Senators decided in caucus not to go into executive session to take action upon the recent nominations by the President, but to continue the effort to elect the Senate officers.

THE position of commissioner of Indian affairs has been tendered to ex-Congressman Price, of Iowa.

Foreign News.

A DISPATCH from Rome says: "A lady obtained a private audience with the pope, and warned him that the day and hour were fixed for the murder of himself and Cardinal Pecci."

A TELEGRAM from "D.," the nihilist correspondent of the *Intransigeant* at Geneva, declares that if Sophie Perowsky (arrested for complicity in the czar's murder), is condemned and executed Emperor Alexander III. will perish.

THE Berlin police authorities have expelled eighteen socialists.

A WAREHOUSE seven stories high and filled with a valuable stock belonging to John Haslam & Co., cotton manufacturers, Manchester, has been burned. The loss is estimated at $400,000. One fireman was killed and two others were dangerously injured.

LAST year 95,857 emigrants left Ireland, being 48,493 more than in 1879.

HEREAFTER cattle landed at English ports will be classified so as to facilitate the isolation of those affected with the foot and mouth disease.

IN a number of villages in Russian Poland the peasants refuse to swear allegiance in the united Greek churches. They demand to be sworn before Catholic priests, and have driven away the Greek priests. The governor of the province declares that they must take the oath in Russian churches.

AN affray has occurred between the people and the police who were protecting a process-server on an estate near Ballaghaderin, county Mayo, Ireland. Two men were killed and many were wounded.

THERE has been a heavy decline in gas stocks in London on account of a successful trial there of the electric light.

A MILITARY cordon surrounds St. Petersburg and nobody is allowed to enter or leave the city.

SIX persons were drowned in the Thames during a high wind by the upsetting of two eight-oared boats.

ST. PETERSBURG has virtually been put into a state of siege, the roads leading to the city being guarded by Cossack patrols and strangers subjected to a rigorous examination.

THE city of Seville, Spain, has been inundated by floods. The people were compelled to flee to the upper stories of their houses, while all the country for miles around seemed an immense lake, the tops of trees, churches and dwellings just appearing above the water. The damage done to property in Seville alone is more than $1,000,000.

THERE has been a terrible earthquake at Scio, chief city of one of the best known islands in the Grecian archipelago. Many houses were destroyed and all that remained standing were more or less seriously damaged. Several of the neighboring villages were also destroyed. Shocks were also felt in the island of Syra and at the island of Smyrna. The next day the shocks were repeated and the inhabitants took refuge in the shipping in the harbor. A government dispatch from Athens says that the effects of the earthquake were also felt at Tsesme, and that the number of persons killed and injured is estimated at 3,000. The shock was also felt at Carosto, Eubola and at Tinos.

A LETTER from Lima says that "a war of races has broke out in the valley of Canete, Peru, where more than 2,000 Chinamen have been murdered by the negroes and cholos. On one plantation 600 inoffensive men were murdered in cold blood. All the cane fields, sugar-houses, machinery, etc., have been burned and destroyed, and property to the value of millions has been wrecked. All the foreigners have fled the valley, which is one of the most fertile and productive in Peru. Some of them have been killed. Full particulars are not yet at hand, as the work of murder and plunder is still going on. It is feared that the adjacent valley of Chincha will suffer next. The Chilians refuse to send troops to quell the disturbances."

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate Special Session.

IN further debate on election of officers of the Senate Messrs. Hampton, Brown, Jonas and Beck replied to the speech of the previous day made by Mr. Mahone. There was also a tilt of a personal nature between Mr. Jonas and his colleague, Mr. Kellogg.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, a resolution was adopted authorizing the secretary of the Senate to pay from the contingent fund the necessary funeral expenses of the late Senator Carpenter....The pending business, being the resolution for the election of the officers of the Senate, was then taken up....A motion to go into executive session was rejected—yeas, 25; nays, 25....A political debate, with the South and the rights of the freedmen as the subject, was then carried on until adjournment.

Mr. Lamar in a long speech denounced what he characterized as the alliance between Mr. Mahone and the Republicans, after which there was a bitter debate of a personal nature between Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Mahone.

THE Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution for the election of Senate officers. Senator Johnson, of Virginia, made a speech in reply to his colleague, Mr. Mahone.

Did you ever notice how things get in your way when you're in a hurry? A Boston woman told her husband that a runaway horse was going by. He jumped so quick he sprained his knee, and in his frantic haste fell over two chairs and skinned his shins, stepped on the dog, upset the table with books and a drop-light on it, ran against his wife and hurt her, and got to the window just as they were stopping the horse two blocks away, round the corner.—*Boston Post.*

[Clinton (Iowa) Herald.]

James Butler, Esq., Clerk of the Roxbury Carpet Co., Boston, Mass., employing eight hundred hands, in a communication concerning the admirable working of an article introduced into the factory, says: The famous Old German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has effected several cures among our men, who have been badly hurt in working in the factory, and they pronounce it a success every time.

A Dwarf Who Wears a Man's Hat.

John McConnell is the name of the smallest man in the coal region and one of the smallest men in the world. Unlike many other small men, he is only noticeably small in the matter of height. His head, the breadth of chest and size of waist are those of a fully developed man. To see Mr. McConnell take a seat on an ordinary chair would bring a smile to a bronze statue of grief. He climbs upon it like a three-year-old, and when once seated his feet dangle six inches from the floor. He has a pleasant and intelligent-looking face, which he keeps closely shaved. He will be thirty-two years of age on the twenty-fourth of June, and stopped growing a good many years ago. He was born in Vermont, and came to the coal regions of Pennsylvania nine years ago. He wears a 71-8 hat and measures thirty-six inches around the chest. His arm measures sixteen inches from the shoulder to the tip of his middle finger. His legs measure eighteen inches in length. He wears a No. 2 boot. He stands three feet eleven and a half inches with his boots on and weighs eighty-six pounds.—*Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.*

(Jackson Daily Patriot.)

Happy Friends.

Rev. F. M. Winburne, Pastor M. E. Church, Mexia, Texas, writes as follows: Several months since I received a supply of St. Jacobs Oil. Retaining two bottles, I distributed the rest among friends. It is a most excellent remedy for pains and aches of various kinds, especially neuralgia and rheumatic affections.

A little boy who was to pass the afternoon with the doctor's little daughter, was given two pieces of candy. When he returned his mother inquired if he gave the larger piece to the little girl. "No, mother, I didn't. You told me always to give the biggest piece to company, and I was company over there."

Good for Babies.

We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of a serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, University avenue, Rochester N. Y. See another column.

Linseed oil is the best substance to coat eggs with for the purpose of preserving them and preventing the evaporation of their watery elements.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."

Oiling Scarlet Fever Patients.

A distinguished London physician, writing to the London *Times* about scarlet fever, says: The method of oiling patients during the period of desquamation after scarlet fever has been largely used for many years; it is far more constantly employed on the continent than in England. It possesses certain definite advantages, and whenever scarlatina patients are of necessity treated in private houses it should be adopted, except when contra-indicated by the condition of the patient, because it diminishes the risk of infection to others. It does so, however, by preventing the ready distribution of the particles of skin through the atmosphere; but neither oil nor glycerine is a germicide or disinfectant, and the scales of epidermis are just as infectious after as before their application.

Here is the Test.

Dizziness, nausea, despondency, jaundice, loss of appetite, inflammations, gravel, female diseases and all troubles of the urinary organs and bladder are quickly and surely removed by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Dr. Heitler, of Vienna, having opportunity to make post-mortem examinations of 16,562 bodies, found evidence that 780 of the persons deceased had had consumptive disease of the lungs which had healed or been cured.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

There is but one way to cure baldness, and that is by using CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair grower. As recently improved, it is the only dressing for the hair that cultured people will use.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT TREATISE

On the Horse and his Diseases. Containing an Index of Diseases which gives the Symptoms, Cause and the Best Treatment of each. A Table giving all the principal drugs used for the Horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidote when a poison. A Table with an Engraving of the Horse's Teeth at different ages with Rules for telling the age. A valuable collection of Receipts and much other valuable information. 100-Page Book sent postpaid to any address in the United States for twenty-five cents. Postage Stamps taken. NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 148 & 150 Worth Street, New York.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

For over thirty-four years DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhea and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Murray Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt.	11	@ 11¾
Calves—Poor to Prime Veals..	5	@ 8½
Sheep	5	@ 7
Lambs	5¾	@ 7¼
Hogs—Live	6	@ 6¾
Dressed, city	7½	@ 7¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 50	@ 6 50
Western, good to fancy.	5 00	@ 8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 21½	@ 1 20½
No. 1 White	1 19½	@ 1 23
Rye—State	1 06	@ 1 06
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@ 80
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	57	@ 58¾
Southern Yellow	55½	@ 55½
Oats—White State	46½	@ 50
Mixed Western	44	@ 45
Hay—Medium to Prime, Tim'y	1 05	@ 1 20
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	1 10	@ 1 20
Hops—State, 1880	15	@ 23
Pork—Mess, old, for export	15 10	@15 25
Lard—City Steam	10 70	@10 75
Refined	11 12½	@11 12½
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@ 7¼
Refined	8	@ 8
Butter—State Creamery	18	@ 35
Dairy	16	@ 24
Western Im. Creamery	23	@ 30
Factory	11	@ 21
Cheese—State Factory	9¼	@ 13¼
Skims	5	@ 8
Western	10	@ 13
Eggs—State and Penn	18	@ 18
Potatoes—State, bbl Early Rose	2 00	@ 2 10
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Extra	5 35	@ 5 75
Lambs—Western	5 25	@ 5 40
Sheep—Western	5 00	@ 5 25
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 16	@ 6 25
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 25	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 1. Hard Duluth	1 25	@ 1 25
Corn—No. 2 Western	40	@ 40
Oats—State	37	@ 38
Barley—Two-rowed State	88	@ 88
BOSTON.		
Beef—Western Mess	10 00	@ 11.00
Hogs—Live	6½	@ 7¼
Hogs—City Dressed	8¼	@ 8½
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	12 50	@13 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	6 50	@ 8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	61	@ 63
Oats—Extra White	48½	@ 52
Rye—State	95	@ 1 00
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	31	@ 33
Unwashed " "	44	@ 47
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef Cattle—Live weight	3½	@ 6¼
Sheep	5½	@ 6¾
Lambs	6½	@ 7¼
Hogs	5¾	@ 6¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. good and fancy	4 87½	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 18½	@ 1 18¾
Rye—State	1 05	@ 1 05
Corn—State Yellow	54½	@ 54½
Oats—Mixed	41½	@ 41¾
Butter—Creamery Extra	34	@ 35
Cheese—New York Full Cream	15½	@ 15¾
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@ 7¼
Refined	8¾	@ 8¾

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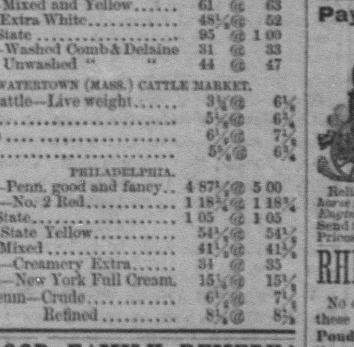

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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HAY-FEVER
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS
HEALS SORES IN
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SUBDUES
CATARRHAL
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